The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,180—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1901.

P & O

B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS

Rs. 30 A Dozen, 10 Years Old.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd Feb.
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7919	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID,

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bliaffer	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Feliner	4,119	1st Apr., 1901.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 6.0.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA THERESA	T. Rassevich	3,041	in March 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,643	in April 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5025	in May 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd Feb., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st Feb., 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,208	Seiller	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 6th March, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Pco. BALDUINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1901
" R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.	Captains
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2863	24th February, 1901. S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	2811	27th March, 1901. A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901. S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets		
		Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months. 12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8 1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605 660
3rd "	165	..	..	— —

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th March, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Saloon House, Elphinstone Circle.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 22nd February, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 28th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th March.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 16th March.

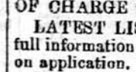
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 28th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 21st February, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
S.S. SULTAN	2881	Pohbenz	4th March.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 18th Feb., 1901.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

"BANCOORA," .....2,917 tons ..to Sail about 1st March.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 18th Feb., 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIAL AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

A GOOD LIQUEUR

IS AN EXCELLENT DIGESTIVE.

We have just OPENED a few cases of

"CREME DE CACAO A LA VANILLE"

A LIQUEUR OF EXQUISITE FLAVOUR

in 17 ounce fluted bottles, which we offer at Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

AN OPPORTUNITY NOT TO BE MISSED,

as the usual price is Rs. 5 per bottle,

AND NO FURTHER SUPPLY IS EXPECTED.

KEMP & Co., LD.,
ESPLANADE BRANCH,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

HAVE JUST ISSUED a REVISED EDITION of their WINE AND STORE CATALOGUE, containing a complete List of their Stock of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, WINES, TOBACCOS, etc. A Special Feature of the new List is the GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE which has been made, and which, taking into consideration the well known Superiority of the Goods imported by TREACHER and Co., will leave no doubt of the Great Advantages they are able to offer to the Public.

Notwithstanding the Reduction in Price NO DIFFERENCE will be made in the quality of the Goods which will continue to be the

BEST PROCURABLE.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS

AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

MANY unscrupulous firms here and elsewhere import Cigarettes from Aden and OUT OF EGYPT OF A DECIDEDLY INFERIOR QUALITY and call them EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES in order to induce the public to believe that they are really from Egypt. The word EGYPTIAN is a misnomer.

Egypt does not produce any Tobacco, but all the tobacco is imported there from Turkey, the Cigarettes only being manufactured in Egypt (as its climate is most suitable) and hence called EGYPTIAN and by which name ALONE they have spread ALL OVER THE WORLD AS HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.

The Egyptian Government having come to know of Cigarettes being manufactured OUT OF EGYPT and UNJUSTLY CALLED EGYPTIAN issued on first March 1894 an order to fix on all boxes of Cigarettes exported from Egypt a Government Stamp so as to distinguish them from those made in Egypt and THOSE MADE ELSEWHERE OF AN INFERIOR QUALITY. Smokers will please note that all the boxes of OUR CIGARETTES BEAR THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT STAMPS and thus they need not entertain any apprehensions of their genuineness.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY :—CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, RANGOON and LONDON.

AGENTS in all the principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

LOCAL DEPOT :—20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES

OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:

TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
General Kitchner	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	"	4	0	Extra No. 1	"	2	4
Queen Olga extra " "	"	4	0	Extra No. 2 Gold tipped	"	2	0
Imperial	"	4	0	Extra No. 2	"	1	12
Star	"	3	0	Extra No. 3	"	1	8
Aromatic	"	2	12	Extra popular	"	1	0
Queen Olga Gold tipped No. 1	"	2	8				

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,
75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCKLE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works, Ran ghat, Bengal (B.)

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.

Can be had from

John Roberts & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer.	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 5/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 5/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	FROM
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
AUSTRALIAN	" SPEY ROYAL.	W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANTORS
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars.	&c. &c. &c.
	&c. &c. &c.	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. JOHN ROBERTS,
BILLIARD CHAMPION.
By Special Request of the Public,
WILL PLAY AT THE
FRAMJI COWASJI HALL
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
25TH, 26TH, & 27TH FEB. 1901.
The Champion concedes 1,800 points start in 3,000 up.
ADMISSION.
Front Reserved Seats Rs. 5-0 per night.
Second do. do. " 3-0 "
Gallery Unreserved " 2-0 "
THE PLAN AND TICKETS AT
JOHN ROBERTS AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.
Doors open 8-30. Play 9 P.M. Sharp.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
MISS JANET WALDORF
AND
MR. NORVAL McGREGOR,
Supported by a Powerful Company.
TO-NIGHT,
"CAMILLE."
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25th,
"ROMEO & JULIET."
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26th,
"THE GAY LORD QUEX."
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
J. G. DENT, Manager.

A GRAND SCOTTISH CONCERT,
UNDER THE GRACIOUS PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,
will be given in the
TOWN HALL
On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th, at 9-30 P.M.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3; Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2 and Re. 1
Tickets to be had at MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
First CONCERT of the Season
On THURSDAY, MARCH 14th, at 9-30.
FULL CHORUS and ORCHESTRA.
PARTICULARS LATER.
Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. IMPERATRIX from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and requested TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8.
The Company's SURVEYOR, CAPTAIN MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within 7 days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No surveys can be allowed after the 7 days or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.
E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1901.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "PERSIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st February, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAMANSHA KUVARJI LAKRAWALLA, Executor of the Will of the late BEJANJI DHUNJIBHAI KAPADIA, has contracted to SELL to my Client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at his office No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 285 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 21 and 21, new No. 153 and 154, old Survey No. 18-1214, new Survey No. 32 with the messuage or wellin-house standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 1055 Street No. 47, situate at Girgaum Road, near Dhobi Talao, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, fronting the Girgaum Road, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay and bounded in the North by the house of Bejramji Dorabsha Nariman, on the East by the ground of Khatizabai, wife of Ebrahim Saleh, and the houses standing thereon, On the South by the property of the late Succaram Luxmonji, and on the West by the Girgaum Road aforesaid and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor. Dated the 21st day of February 1901.
FARDUNJI P. PAVRI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.
CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	"	10,00,000
Uncalled Capital	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 3 Months	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
EAST WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES, Snuff-Boxes, and Tobacco Boxes. New goods in Gun Metal at MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 5-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GENT'S EVENING DRESS.—Dress Jackets Silk Collar and Facings, Rs. 40. Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85. White Dress Vests, Rs. 9-8. Dress Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8. Dress Pumps, Rs. 9-8.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

SWORDS and SCABBARDS, RUST so readily, Have them nickel-plated by
THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO LET, GROUND FLOOR, of "NESBIT HALL," Nesbit Road Mazagon. For particulars Apply MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort

TO LET.—Suitable for OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS for Europeans or Parsis, from April next, 4 Storied House, No. 139, Hornby Road, entirely open to West and South breezes, opposite Novelty Theatre. Apply to KANNY and Co., Watch Manufacturers, 40, Medows Street, Fort.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phœnix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

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TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 Per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, publishad Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per years, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Sixthpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
SALE OF LEATHER AND FANCY GOODS.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following, consisting of albums, ladies companions and work boxes, cigar stands, toilet boxes, plateware, carpets, Japanese curiosities, ready made suits, Morocco leather brief and Gladstone bags, portmanteau, dressing bags and cases, etc.
Also on account and at the risk of Mr. Rattansy Jivraj—
Silk wall screens, centrepieces, standing lamps, silk table covers, marble clock, silk folding screen, salver, carriage clock, marble top gilt teapoy, cabinet, vases, lamps, door chicks, jewel box, figure with stand, etc.
The above is on view.
SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock D. Shed, by order of the concerned, ex s.s. Ugands, from Calcutta.
On account and at the risk of Narondas Canji—
50 bales, each 250 bags, Samtita A. twills, 2 5-8 lbs. average.
On account and at the risk of Liladhur Mohunji—
50 bales, each 250 bags, Samtita A twills, 2 5-8 lbs. average
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
Furniture, such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, etc.
1 ebonized cottage pianoforte by Delamere in good order.
AT 2 P.M.
Several new and second-hand ladies' and gent's bicycles.
1 light victoria, in good order.
1 strong-built Landau.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light dogcart.
2 Cawnpore made gent's saddles.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.
SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GHOGAREE MOHOLLA.
On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Khooba Subla and Co., the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Ghaschee Alli Ismail, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of October, 1895 the following property, viz.:—
All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, within the registration sub-district of Bombay at Ghogaree Moholla, containing by admeasurement 73 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 8412, and Street Nos. 139–141, and registered in be thooks of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 875, new No. 8039, old Survey No. 1836, and new Survey No. 2-954, and bounded on the east by the sweepers passage, on the west by the said Ghogaree Moholla, on the north by the property of Hajee Abdool Rahiman, and on the south by the property of Abdool Rahiman Coachman.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.
On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Gymkhana Chambers Esplanade, the valuable and handsome French polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, rifle, revolver, camera, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, Kamber hanging, &c., the property of C. M. DOWIE, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the the concerned—
25 cases Medal brand Roofing Felt and 20 cases coating compound.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.
AT 1–30 P.M.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart in good order.
1 chestnut Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 B. W. Gelding 15-1 hands broken to single and double harness and saddle up to any weight. Believed sound.
1 Grey Arab pony good hack quiet in saddle and harness.
On account of the concerned—
31 handsome strong English built vis-a-vis on Cee and under springs suitable for single and pair, by Thrupp and Mobeeley.
AUCTION SALE OF WIRE NAILS.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Muganlal Shunkerlal—
Ex s. s. Bhanufels.
K N-TN 1-852—152 cases wire nails out of these 102 cases.
Ex s. s. Johannesberger.
K N-HT—1-152 cases wire nails.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
Under instructions from Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SUNDAY, the 24th, MONDAY, the 25th, and TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, sell by Public Auction at "San Souci," Victoria Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished and English and Calcutta-made household furniture made to order by C Lazarus and Co., Calcutta, best plateware, very rich crockery and glassware, mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a very valuable large English clock, strikes quarter and half hours and chimes, valuable steel fire-proof safes on stand by Chubbs and Son, handsome large-size gilt pier glasses on mahogany marble tables, very elegant knalish drawing-room suite upholstered with rich silk damask, handsome 6, 8, 10, 12, 25, 50, and 54 lights hanging chandeliers by "Nash Brothers, very valuable large size bronze statues and ornaments, large and small very valuable rich velvet carpets, valuable library, very old real China jars and vases and flower pots, rich oil paintings and oleographs, handsome table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of the late Sir Albert David Sassoon, Baronet C.S.I.
Also 4 large diamonds of exceptionally fine weighing 8 rattees, can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.
The property of Jacob E. Sassoon, Esq—
1 handsome, strong, English-built Cee and under-spring landau, by Laurie and Marner, in very good order.
The property of other gentlemen—
1 handsome, strong showy cabriolet by John Carr and Co. with bicycle wheels.
1 handsome strong English-built wagonette, in very good order.
1. pair handsome, grey waler geldings, 15-3 hands, both go in single and double harness.
1 strong built boat phaeton with a pair of Bay waler geldings, quiet in harness.
1 handsome, strong, English-built rubber-tyred victoria by Fulker & Sons, Salisbury, nearly new.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AND MILLS KNOWN AS THE "HOPE MILLS," SITUATED AT DE LISLE ROAD CHINCHPOOGLY.
Messrs. BENNETT Co. Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of March 1901 at 4 p.m. sell by public Auction on the Mill premises the undermentioned property known as "The Hope Mills Limited under instructions from and by the order of the mortgagee Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Knight, pursuant to the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of April 1900 and made between the said Hope Mills Limited of the first part Rangildas Bhukhandas and Hurgovundas Ichharam of the second part and the said Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir Knight of the third part.
FIRSTLY ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of Foras land or ground (held under a lease dated the 11th March 1843 and made between Damoderdas Tapidas and Dayabhai Tapidas of the one part and the Hope Mills Limited of the other part for a term of 99 years from 21st October 1891 renewable in perpetuity at the monthly rent of Rs. 129-12) situate on the west side of the De Lisle Road in Parel in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement twelve thousand one hundred and eighteen square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the said De Lisle Road on or towards the West and South by the property of the G. C. Connaught Mill Company Limited and on or towards the North by the property secondly described and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 688, 690 new Nos. 12687 and 12690 old Survey No. ..... and new Survey Nos. 1-706, 1-2707 and 1-2708 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 224 3-42 and 1033 and Street Nos. 294 to 96 and 58.
SECONDLY—ALL THAT piece or parcel of Foras land situated on the West side of the De Lisle Road in Parel in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and measuring nine thousand two hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the said De Lisle Road, on or towards the West by the property of Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji and others on or towards the North by the property formerly of Sorabji Jamasetji Lalla but now of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit and on or towards the South by the property first described all which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other pieces or parcels of land belonging to the said Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji and others under old Nos. 670, 688, 690 and 729 and new Nos. 12631 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. No. 2250 and Street No. 298 TOGETHER WITH the Mill buildings, outhouses, edifices and other structures erected or standing thereon and also with all the mill engines, boilers, mechanical appliances therein and all fixed and moveable machinery pumps, implements, articles, tools and things in or about the property above described. The property secondly described together with the property firstly described is subject to a perpetual rent charge of Rs. 200 per month which is in addition to the rent of Rs. 129-12 per month abovementioned, making in all Rs. 328-12 per month.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee Rustim and Kola Solicitors for Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir at their office No. 101 Medows Street Fort or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, IRON SAFE, &c.
By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 44 of 1900, E. M. D'Souza vs. M. A. D'Silva, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd February, 1901, at 3 p.m., at Church Street, Marazon, the following furniture of Liga Mazagonese Dej Mutuo Beneficio, consisting of writing tables, chairs, benches, cupboard, iron safe, coats, pusary, belt, cotton carpet, pillow, empty bottles, signboard, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 22nd February 1901.

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.
A Simple and Effective Precaution against Enteric (Typhoid) Fever, Cholera, Dysentery, and all Diseases communicated through Water.
THE PASTEUR FILTER.
M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.
SOLE AGENTS for INDIA:—HEATLY & GRESHAM, Ld., Engineers, CALCUTTA.
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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.: restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own "manufacture") for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and practical means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.
Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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THE SET
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.
Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap
Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other *medicated* soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin," post free of Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.
IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.
Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, state, "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

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The London Joint Stock Bank.
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Manager.
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on

NOTICES.

S. S. SETOS

IMMEDIATE TENDERS are herewith called for, for the RAISING of the S. S. SETOS, as she now lies in 32 feet of water in the Bombay Harbour.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. STRANDES, Agent,
German East Africa Line.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY recently held from us by Mr. CHARLES MARQUIS has been TRANSFERRED to Mr. HARVEY PEACHEY who is authorised to SIGN our Firm "per pro."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
By their Representative in India.
F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT.

Calcutta, 7th February, 1901.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RY.
(INCLUDES TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.)

THE AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur is prepared to receive Tenders up to Noon of 1st March 1901 for the SUPPLY of CASTOR and AXLE OILS from 1st April 1901 to 31st March 1902. Form of Tender at Rs. 2 each, giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. DICK,
Store-keeper, B. and N.-W. Ry.

Samastipur, 14th February 1901.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of THEODOLITES by various makers, and instruments of all kinds for Surveying and mapping are for sale in the office of the SURVEY COMMISSIONER, Poona, from whom detailed lists can be obtained on application.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen ..... Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen ..... Pts. Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

The extreme softness, mellowness and fine character, for which this whisky is so justly noted, are produced by age, high quality and judicious blending.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,242½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,235xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,069
Commercial	19,000	100	100	nil	57
Bank of India	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£291
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,00	all		
Anglo-Indian	1,345		0	Nil	
Asoor Veerjee Mill, Ltd.	in all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	12 1-2	nom
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ltd.		1,000	1,000		60
alary S. & W. Co., Ltd. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	250,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs30	480
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,00	,000		9
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.5	250
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,935
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.8	390
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	560
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	nil	325
Coorla Mills	...	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	325
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	550
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	190
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs25	260
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	250
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	360
Hingughat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	490
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,300
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	160
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	360
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	dvdRs30	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,300	250	250	dvd 5	125
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	5,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	70
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	500xd
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvdRs.82	450
Leopold	3,000	100	108	dvdRs10	570
Lord Reay Mfg	945	1,000	1,000	Nil	170
Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	410
Mahauxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	2,870
Manbodh Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	5 pr ct.	75
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1,710
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg. Co., Ld.	300	100	115	dvdRs15	
Mazagon	5,000	250		Nil	60
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,160
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
adura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
Newgur at Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.)	749	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	425
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs6.	200
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	50
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	180
Shahapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1700
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	200
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	160
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	555
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Venkhunker Lukhmidas Khunkersee Mill Co. Ld	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	9
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co, Ld.	400	50	all	dvdRs	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	—	2100	—	...	...
B. B. & C. I. Co., New 422 Shares	—	610	—	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	—	5 pr. ct.	00
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	600	500	—	4 pr. ct.	437 1-2

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert Khareghee	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	800
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	65
Brenuse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdRs30	205
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	00	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	dvdRs 15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	5,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs10	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	140
Khansaum	240	150	450	dvdRs 80	460
Bahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	415
Motuselal Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs20	395
Munmar M	000	250	all	Nil.	395
New Berar	00	500	500	Nil.	555
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	155
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	300xd
abapathy (Bellary)	600	500	70	30	125
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	340xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	5
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	1900
Serat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	
Volkart	—	500	—	Rs 80	1070

Bracing!
Refreshing!
Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
BEWARE OF COLONIAL IMITATIONS.
INSIST ON BUYING "CONDY'S FLUID."
The following name and address should be at foot of label:—
CONDY & MITCHELL, 65, COSWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 21.

3 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £ 97 3-16 = plus 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £102 1-4 = unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £108 1-2 = ,,
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ... ... ,,
Bar Silver in London ..... 28 7-16 = plus 1-8
,, in New York ..... 61 5-8 = plus 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ..25·24 = plus 1-2
,, on New York ..... 4 87 = 1-8
Discount Bank of England ..... 4 1-2 p. c. unchanged
,, Short London Bills ..... 3 5-8 p. c. ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills ..... 3 5-8 p. c. ,,

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £75,000.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shews the imports into and exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign countries since the departure of last mail:—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Gold Coins	9,09,141	.....
Gold Bullion	7,22,000	.....
Silver Coins	102,468	8,000
Silver Bullion	73,786	.....

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the weekly sale for Council Bills on India yesterday for Rs. 70,00,000 the following amounts were alloted:—

To Calcutta	Rs. 32,00,000
" Bombay	,, 1,50,000
" Madras	,, 480,000
	Rs. 6,190,000

Tenders on these places received 15 per cent. at 1s. 3d. 15-16d., the minimum rate accepted above that rate in full. The average rate of accepted tenders was 15·94.

Telegraphic Transfers for Rs. 1,110,000 to Calcutta and for Rs. 7,00,000 to Bombay were allotted at the minimum rate of 1s. 4d. at which tenderers received 15 per cent. above that rate in full. The average rate was 16·01. Amount sold during the week including last public sale was Rs. 7,250,000. Amount advertised for allotment next week is Rs. 80 lacs.

Linseed in the home market is quiet and is quoted 3d. lower to-day, the rate wired being 44 3-4. Business is reported for Antwerp, April-May shipment.

Wheat, Karachi at 28 3-4. Sellers-Hull—June-July Wheat Red. 28 1-4.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank has this day raised its rate of Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to nine per cent per annum. Rates for other business are subject to arrangement.

EXCHANGE.

The market was quiet and weaker in the morning at 1s. 3d. 31-32d. Bank T. T. at 1s. 4d. D. D. at 1s. 7-32d. for 3 months Bills, but with the raising of the Bank's rate firmed up in the afternoon to 1s. 4d. Telegraphic Transfers and 1s. 4 1-32d. Demand.

The rates this evening are as follows:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4d.
,, Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 7-32d. to 1s. 4 1-4d.
,, Francs	174
30 days' sight Japan	148
,, Shanghai	202
Silver London	28 7-16
,, New York	61 5-8

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 94 13-16 for settlement and during the day declined to Rs. 94 5-8. Some business for settlement 1st April passed at 15-16 higher than the rate for early settlement. Ready Paper is quoted 1-16 lower than for settlement. Shares are quiet with little doing.

COTTON.

Our local market for ready and forward descriptions remained steady. The sale at Colaba amounted to 500 bales divided between shippers and Mills.

Shippers and Mills still expected decline in our Market, and for that reason they are not inclined to buy cotton in large quantitits. We give below the official quotations:—

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms	181	167	158	Feb 25
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	186	175	...	Do.
Seinde-Punjab, Machine Ginned	187	177	...	Do.
Bilattee, Machine-ginned	198	192	...	Do.
Do. Hand-ginned	195	190	...	Do.
Khandeish, Machine-ginned.	...	191	...	Do.
Julgaum, Machine-ginned	...	193	...	Do.
Dhesgaum, Machine ginned	...	...	...	
Nasik, Machine-ginned				
Khamgaum, Machine-ginned	204	198	...	Do.
Karanja, Machine-ginned				
Barsee	...	...	...	
Comra, Good Staple	212	205	...	Do.
Broach, Machine-ginned	234-35	..	..	March 25
Surat do	...	...	228	15-25 Mar.
Bhownugger, Hand-ginned.	219	205	...	April-May.
Do do	...	...	194	15-25 May
Dholera Machine-ginned	...	...	...	
Do Hand-ginned	...	...	...	
Wadwan	...	...	...	
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	221	May 25
Western	...	...	211	Do.

The following are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season:—

	Yesterday	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899
Khandeish	2,064	210,994	80,965
Barsee and Nugur	42	76,387	26,126
Berar	2,102	364,499	99,154
Hingughat	201	9,649	5,503
Dholera	292	5,290	40,523
Broach	85	3,222	34,606
Coompta and Dharwar	129	13,219	20,854
Westerns	...	2,339	1,348
Bengals	542	152,310	245,693
Sind	888	4,217	18,787
Persian	106	3,796	3,977
American	...	7,068	6,002
Egyptian	9	3,025	5,600
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,867
Total	6,542	85,8926	591,005

COTTON IN THE HOME MARKETS.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats were quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales for the day amounted to 6000 bales and that sold for speculation and for export was 500 bales. Imports 43,000 bales. Spot 5 10-32 unchanged. Arrivals closed steady

	Fine	F.G.	Good.
Bengal	4 4-32	3 29-32	3 24-32
	—1-16	—1-48	—1-10
Egyptian Fair Brown		7 1-2 =	—1-8

Liverpool Futures,

Feb.	Feb-March	May-June	Aug-Sep.
5·14	5·11	5·3	4·54
	plus 1-64		plus 1-64

In New York the receipts at the Ports were 19,000 bales. Exports to Great Britain were 5,000 bales and to France and Continent 1,000 bales.

Mid.-Uplands ..... 9 5-16 = plus 1-16
Futures, month of May ..... 8·93 = —4
Do Do of Aug ..... 8.63 = —2

The following figures show the movements of Cotton up to the week ending 20th inst.:—

	1901	1900	Difference.
Receipts for the week ending 20 Feb. 1901	81,789	26,924	plus 54,865
	1900-01	1899-1900	
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 20th Feb., 1901	8,53,926	5,91,005	plus 2,67,921
Shipments for the week,	1901	1900	
Europe, China, Japan, and Coast Ports	32,629	220	plus 32,409
	9,718	19,010	— 9,299
2Total	42,347	19,230	plus 23,117
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 20th Feb., 1901	1900-01	1899-1900	
Europe	2,60,903	28,447	plus 2,32,456
Japan	85,028	1,04,461	— 79,433
China	7,129	19,859	— 12,730
Coast Ports	15,370	3,852	plus 11,518
Total	3,68,430	2,16,619	plus 1,51,811
Afloat in Harbour, Europe,	10,891	2,610	plus 8,281
China, Japan & CoastPorts	nil	250	— 250

The total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Oct. to 31st Jan. last, 2,129 bales.

The total Export from Bombay by B. B. and C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. to 8th Dec. last, 9,540 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The wheat market is firm, and the rate for white Delhi, April-May Rs. 4-6-6.

LINSEED is also firm with a few buyers:—

Linseed, Bold, ready Rs. 8-1; April-May Rs. 8-2

There is little doing in Rapeseed and the quotations to-day are:—

Brown Katnee	Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-10
,, Delhi	April-May Rs. 6-1-6
Yellow Cawnpore	Rs. 6-8
,, Guzerat	Rs. 7-2

Poppyseed is quiet, but there is nothing doing.

Poppyseed Ready Rs. 8-10; April-May Rs. 7-9

Casterseed is quiet at following rates:—

Castorseed ready Rs. 35-4; April-May Rs. 34

Gingellyseed is unchanged. We quote:—

Gingellyseed, New, 85 per cent t			Rs. 45-4
,,	,,	75 ,,	,, 44-4
,,	,,	50 ,,	,, 42-8
,,	,,	Red	,, 41
Groundnuts			,, 40

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay:—

	Yesterday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1901, cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900, cwts.
Wheat	860	217,011	192,531
Linseed	4,779	861,06	22,455
Rapeseed	5,351	60,967	16,625
Gingellyseed	11,172	614,030	768,655
Poppyseed	398	42,72	4,498
Groundnuts	184	27,667	9,116
Castorseed	1,214	228,188	44,594
Rice	119,493	1,300,250	1,110,717
Myrabollams	6,195	167,464	not recorded

TRADE OF INDIA.

The last published trade returns are those for the month of December, and show the following figures, as compared with the same months in 1899 and 1898:—

	1900	1899	1898
Imports: Crores	8·82	7·93	0.76
Exports: ,,	11·52	10·49	9·00

An increase in value as regards the former of 12 1-2 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of last year and as regards the latter of about 10 per cent. But of the apparent increase in exports 1·05 crores is due to shipments of gold on behalf of Government in connection with their coinage operations, which reduces the net exports to 10·47 crores, or rather less than the value of the exports for the same month in the year 1899. And similarly some deduction must be made for the returns of treasure under the head of imports, as a considerable proportion of the gold imported has resulted from the inability of obtaining adequate returns by way of Council drafts. Taking these factors then into consideration, it would appear that the trade of the country has shown little if any expansion in the month of December, while a comparative statement showing the trade returns for the nine months from 1st April to 31st December inclusive shows that India's trade is still considerably behind that of last year as will be seen from the subjoined table:—

	1900	1899
Exports (excluding treasure) crores	76·84	79·91
Imports (including treasure) ,,	68·24	70·58

If treasure is included in the returns the exports appear to be rather larger this year than last, 86·70 crores as against 86·63 crores but the difference really arises from shipments of treasure on behalf of Government, which in the nine months aggregate 3·30 crores, and similarly from the import returns there fall to be deducted the considerable amounts of silver that have been imported by Government in connection with their coinage operations. The amount coined for the period ending 31st December is estimated to have been about 8 crores. Turning first to the exports for December and examining the chief items in detail, tea shipments in the month are about 4 million lbs. more, with an increase in value of about 16 lakhs. Opium is about 600 chests higher, with an increase in value of about 13 lakhs Jute shipments are larger roughly by half a million cwts, representing an increase in value of 34 lakhs. Gunny bags remain stationary, but gunny cloth has increased by about 7 million yards valued at about 7 lakhs. One of the chief heads of increase is under cotton, the shipments for December being 136 lakhs larger, repesenting an increased value of 42 lakhs. On the other hand indigo has fallen off by about 2,000 cwts, representing a decline in value of 12 lakhs. Hides and skins together account for a diminution in value of 41 lakhs, and in seeds although the quantity has fallen off considerably, the rise in value has more than compensated for this The increases in the imports are mainly under the heading of rice goods, both cotton and silk and metals.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS Tata and Co's Liverpool friends writing on 31st ultimo review their market as below:—

"During the week, market has declined about 6 points the principal feature being the cornering of the January positions in New York, culminating in the rise on Monday of 265 points. The stock there is only about 70,000 1-6 and the short interest being much greater, the Bulls were able to squeeze the market at their will. They keep hoping for small receipts, which do not come. The prospect of a fresh squeeze, however, in February, may have induced farmers to strain every nerve to get ready as much cotton as possible, consequently receipts may be large for some time to come. The China question seems as far from settlement as ever. We notice however, that some fairly large contracts for several ports in China have been made these last few days on the quiet. Perhaps people are anticipating the immense demand for goods and yarns expected as soon as this question is settled. But when we do see the end of this unfortunate affair there may be no grand buying after all. A similar case happened during the great strike in Lancashire in 1893. Spinners anticipated the expected end of the strike by buying heavily during its continuance and when the end really came, there was no investing power left, and cotton went down. Might not a similar sching occur in this case? It is just possible. The spinners in Lancashire, as far as we can judge seem to have fairly large stocks, composed of actual cotton and futures. From Oldham it is reported that production has overtaken demand for the commoner kinds of yarn, Egyptian Spinners are not doing as well as before. It is stated that whereas they were making 3d. a short while ago, they are only making 1d profit now, and we hear that stocks of Egyptian yarns are accumulating in Bolton, American trade prospects are slightly more favourable but not to any appreciable extent. Some of our American import friends talk of 3 3-4d. expecting an immense crop next season. The preparations for the new crop have already begun, and will no doubt be on an extensive scale. It remains to be seen whether the cry of scarcity of labour is a true one. Altogether the position remains an obscure one. Some people say we may see 6d (??) in consequence of scant supplies, and others pretend we may see 4 1-2d, if the demand does not keep up, and if a heavy planting fore-shadows an immense crop for 1901-02. A speculator may see in this state of things a glorious opportunity to buy a double option. A spinner, however, will do well to do nothing until he has more light. Double option; July, August 34, August September 36, and October November 44 points. We do not commend buying at present prices.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week

ending 9th February, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 9th Feb 1901—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P R system	2,09,351	8,58,785	7,706	10,75,842
I M R do	53,900	1,84,200	4,405	2,42,505
Total	2,63,251	10,42,985	12 105	13,18,342
Actuals for corresponding week ending 10th Feb 1900—				
G I P R system	1,24,131	5,40,876	5,913	7,30,923
I M R do	63,001	1,93,078	5,443	2,61,522
Total	2,47,135	7,33,954	11,356	9,92,445
Increase or (G I P R Decrease (I M R	—26,217 —9,101	—3,17,109 —8,578	—1,793 —1,913	—3,44,919 —19,622

The Sirmoor Imperial Service Sappers left Nahan for Khushalgarh on the 9th instant to work on the Khushalgarh-Kohat Railway under the command of Major R. K. Bir Bikram Singh, C. I. E. Crowds of people came out to see them off, and prayer was offered for the safe return of the Prince. His Highness the Raja also accompanied his brother and the corps some distance along the road. After two days' march the corps arrived in Umballa on the 11th, where the Major was received by Colonel Massy, Commanding the 19th Bengal Lancers, and the band played them in along to the camping ground. After two days' journey by special troop train the Sirmoor Imperial Service Sappers reached their destination and working ground on the 15th. This is the first instance of a native Prince going on frontier service in command of his corps without any British Officer as adviser.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 1-10m., 1-39a. Low water, 7-40m., 7-46a.
Lord Northcote's visit to Hospital for Animals, Parel, 5 p. m.
Novelty Theatre. Camille by Miss Janet Waldorf's Company.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Two Indian wolf cubs (Canis pallipes) have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection by Mr. W. A Heyland of Broach through the Bombay Natural History Society.

"CAMILLE".—As will be seen from an advertisement in another column, the last performance to be given this week by the Waldorf Company will be to-night. Next week some treats are announced and the programme will be, as usual, varied.

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.—Bissensingh Harmansingh, a convict undergoing a term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail, escaped from the Prison early on Wednesday morning by scaling the jail wall with the aid of a long bamboo pole and the two side posts of a measuring stand. The prisoner was admitted into the jail only on the day previous.

THE General Agency, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay, are giving away to all purchasers of their well-known specialities a very pretty Chromo Almanac (23 by 19 in.) in colours of the late lamented, Queen Victoria. The picture is after an oil painting from a photograph by Messrs. Gunn and Stuart, London, and is suitable for any drawing room and is a fitting gift at the present time.

ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.—Mr. Framroz Dhunjishah Lalkaka has been appointed Assistant Collector of Customs in place of Mr. Ingle. For some time past Mr. Lalkaka had been working as an Appraiser in the Prince's Dock Customs House to the satisfaction of his superiors. He recently passed creditably the Customs Officers' examination, topping the list of successful candidates. He is a grandson of Mr. Dosabhai Framjee, C. S. I., late Presidency Magistrate and Collector of Income, Tax, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Melpomene will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 23rd instant.—Mails for Durban, Delagoa-bay, Cape Colony, etc. per s. s. Umzinto, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. on Sunday, the 24th instant.—Mails for Seychelles, Mauritius, Reunion, Tamatave and St. Maria via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday the 26th and 27th instant, respectively.

SINKING OF A PROW.—About 10 o'clock on Wednesday night a prow laden with a hundred bales of cotton was sailing from Victoria Bunder to the Victoria Dock, when off the Arthur Bunder, near the Beacon, she struck on the rocks. The tindal Dhunaji Shina managed to get her as far as the dutiable anchorage by bailing the water out, when, finding that she was sinking, he called for help. A passing tony on hearing the call went to her rescue and took her in tow to the Balland Pier Basin, where the prow eventually sank. No lives were lost and the cargo was saved in time.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Martin Cohen, a merchant, appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him at the instance of r. Nusserwanji Nanabhoy, a Parsi merchant. Mr. F. S. Talekarkhan, barrister-at-law, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. P. Byrne, solicitor, represented the defendant. Complainant said that he had business dealings with the defendant. On the afternoon of the 6th instant a dispute arose between him and the defendant over a business transaction. The defendant got excited and struck him twice on his neck. His turban fell off his head. Ardeshir Dinshaw and Framroz, two Parsi clerks in the employ of the defendant, in giving evidence on behalf of the complainant, stated that complainant called Mr. Cashine "a swindler." On hearing the words the defendant got up from his seat, caught hold of the accused by his neck, shook him and asked him to withdraw the words. The defence was that there was grave and sudden provocation, and defendant was justified in what he did. His Worship said it was proved that complainant had probably made use of the word "swindling" or "swindler." Looking to that circumstance, the Court thought that any man in the position of the defendant would have acted as Mr. Cohen did. The defendant was warned and discharged.

DEATH OF MR. CASSUM MOOSA MOOKHEE.

His Highness the Aga Khan has lost an able lieutenant by the death of Mr. Cassum Moosa Mookhee, which took place late on Monday evening last. He was the Manager of the Aga Khan's properties

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Under the Patronage of
T. E. LORD & LADY NORTHCOTE.
BURLESQUE.
"JEHANGIR
THE MAGNIFICENT"
7TH, 8TH, AND 11TH MARCH.
All the latest Songs from the Comic Operas,
NEW DANCES!
NEW DRESSES!!
NEW SCENERY!!!
50 PERFORMERS.
Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Second Seats Rs. 2. Gallery Rs. 1
Soldiers and Sailors half price.
Performance Commences at 9 o'clock.
Box plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

AN OFFER—
UNPARALLELED.
THE KANGAROO
IS
A Lady's Bicycle Manufactured by THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE Co., Ld., The Largest Cycle Manufacturers in the World and Contractors for the supply of Cycles for the use of
THE NEW SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE FORCE
NOW UNDER ORGANISATION.
Cash Rs. 176,
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

VATCHA BROS.
ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,
CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.
The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building, enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.
572, GIRGAM, TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY,
41, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
AND
DR. R. F. SEERVAI
SURGEON-DENTISTS,
No. 13, Hornby Row, Bombay,
Opposite the General Post Office.

WORTHINGTON PUMPING ENGINE Co.,
NEW YORK—U. S. A.
IN STOCK READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Boiler Feed Pumps.
High-Pressure Pumps.
Hydraulic Pressure Pumps.
Sinking Pumps.
Pumps for Tank or Light Service.
Pumps for General Service,
&c., &c., &c.
Stock lists, illustrated catalogues, prices and full particulars on application to
The Manager,
WORTHINGTON PUMPING ENGINE Co.,
8, Hummum St.,
Bombay.

K. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per measem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SCUND POLICY BY TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Japan Mail Steam Shi Co's s s Yamaguchi Maru, 1,058 tons, Captain T Mural, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama 19th January with a general cargo and 211 passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 915 tons, Captain H Macdiarmed, arrived in harbour from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo 105 cases opium, 1 horse, 5 cabin and 07 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s s Persia 2,330 tons, Captain G Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow 12th January via Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs and Miss H de Kantzow, Miss E Morris, Mr J A Young and one deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Muttra, 2985 tons, Captain D C Macintyre, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, 31st Jan. via Seychelles and Aden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C J Shirner, Dr W R James, Mr C White, Mr F Stocking, Mrs Ghafaran and child, 6 natives and 21 deck.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperatrix Captain C Bellen arrived in harbour on 20th instant from Trieste with the following passengers:—Archbishop Mons C Gentelli Bishop Mons N Simbaldi Mr and Mrs Otto Eck Mr and Mrs A Bucher, Mrs Andrew, Miss Cameron, Miss M Sharp, Consul Dr Bermaner, Consul Dr Reinhardt, Mr and Mrs Stuart nurse and infant, Miss Smith Mrs Laszlo, Rev C Torry, Mr R Hanbart Mr Pestonji Patell and child, Miss N Hansler, Miss S Weir and 6 missionaries and 5 nuns.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEBRUARY 22.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Highflyer		Brock			Flagship
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet			Turret-ship
H M S Cossack		Cartwright			Cruiser
Hardinge		Baugh	Wet Basin		R I Marine
Assaye		Browne			I-3 Transport
Culna	1464	Hill			M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Ballaarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Valetta	2973	Tillard			P & O Co
Okara	3439	Saldrick			M M & Co
Ceylon		Hughes			I L Service Steamer
Clyde	2198	Valentini			P and O Co
Maria	534	Kemball			Yacht
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Zamania	2812	Lee			M M & Co
Unity	929	Hansen			Bombay Co
Chusan	4300	Daniel	China	26-2	P & O Co
Flor de Mar	121	Nacoda			P Virchand
Atlaka	139	Rankine			W & A G & Co
Drachenfels	4540	Lintig			Glade & Co
Umamina (barque)	702	Roberts			V Kaderbhoy
Yarrowdales	1903	Giddes	Japan		T M & Co
Vauxhall	2345	Chandler	Japan		M M & Co
Umballa	3426	Campbell			M M & Co
Bhandara	2216	Stafford			M M & Co
Onipeota	3420	Thmson			M M & Co
Imperatrix	2352	Bellen			A L S N Co
Muttra	2985	Macintyre			M M & Co
Persia	2330	Mitchell			W & A G & Co
Daghestan	2242	Littlehale			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
B	Othello	3327	Rogers	Karachi	28-2	F M & Co
G	Crescent	904	Galley	Calcutta	I-3	M H Cassum
K	Arabia	4167	Parfitt	London	9-3	P & O S N Co
M	Booldana	2144	Repa ting			M M & Co
O	W Hall	1912	Diver	Antwerp	25-2	T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Fairweather	Mangalore	22-2	Shepd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	23-2	do
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownager	23-2	do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
3	Independent	1844	Anfosso	Venice	24-2	C Boggiano
6	Thorndale	1851	Lorimer	London	6 3	P & O Co
7	Melpomene	1848	Metwitz	China	23-2	A L S N Co
10	Woodbridge	2531	Norman	Dunkirk	1-3	J M S Co
12	Peninsular	5287	Leigh	London	23-2	P & O S N Co
14	Kola	497	Robertson	Karachi	22-2	M M & Co
15	B Fairlie	2324	Wilson	Hamburg	28-2	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Pachumba	545	Rickford	Karachi	26-2	M M & Co

MERE WETHER DRY DOCK.

Maroa	4451	Adams	Rangoon	25-2	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Imperatrix s	Bellen	Trieste, Feb 3
	Muttra s	Macintyre	Mauritius Jan 31
	Persia s	Mitchell	Liverpool
21	Yamaguchi Maru s	Mural	Yokohama, Jan 19
	Java s	McDearmed	Persian Gulf
	Moshtari s	Barron	Jeddah, &c

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Asia s	Laird	Liverpool
	Maria Valerie s	Berbrovich	Trieste via Karachi
	Khandalla s	Metcalfe	Persian Gulf

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Imperatrix, for Trieste, &c.
" Persia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 21.

FROM GLASGOW.

Australia s—10 cases whisky H J Rustomjee & Co
Methley Hall s—50 cases brandy H J Rustomjee & Co
City of Dublin s—10 cases whisky H J Rustomjee & Co
Asia s—4 hogsheads whisky Palposs & Co
Clan Menzies s—31 cases whisky 20 cases stout D Dadabhoy
Arabia s—19 cases whisky Chas Phillimore & Co
Clan Sinclair s—5 cases whisky Chas. Phillimore and Co

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—123 cases candles A H Ieptoolabhoy; 110 cases candles R A Hoosen
Gulf of Trinidad s—200 hogsheads ale Chas Phillimore and Co 25 cases whisky Lyond and Co

FROM LONDON.

Persia s—3 cases perfumed spirit R Manockjee and Co 89 cases provision and c M Kooka and Sons; 43 cases provisions B Nuzerally.

FROM HULL.

Lorenzo s—35 cases provision Cowasjee Sorabjee
Dido s—10 cases whisky H J Rustomjee and Co
Othello—230 drums chemicals Philoze C Sethna; 100 bags Chemicals H D Padumjee; 350 hogsheads ale and stout Chas Phillimore and Co; 70 packages provision and Co; M M Tyebally 30 bales paper A H Rassoolbhoy; 45 packages provision Ewart Latham and Co; 17 bales paper J Dickinson and Co; 12 bales paper C Macdonald and Co

FROM HAMBURG.

Wartburg s—2 hogsheads brandy D Cowasjee
Braunfels s—2 hogsheads rum D Dadabhoy

FROM CHARANTE.

Socotra s—50 cases brandy Chas Phillimore and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Egypt—10 cases brandy Chas Phillimore and Co; 13 cases brandy H J Rustomjee and Co.
Caledonia s—29 cases brandy H J Rustomjt and Co.
H Rubattino s—30 cases brandy Rustomjee and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay, 22nd February.

1. The Battalion will parade at the Dadur Railway Station B B & C I Railway at 3-15 p.m. (Bombay time) on Saturday next the 23rd instant for a Field-day and Shelter Trench Exercise. Dress: Field day order, putties to be worn.
(2) Ten rounds of Blank Ammunition will be issued on Parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.
(3) Special Carriages will be attached to the Train leaving Colaba at 2-40 p.m., Bombay time. Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate Marine Lines, Churni Road and Mahalaxmi Stations. Members travelling from other stations by the G I P Railway will pay their own fares, which will be refunded.
2. There will be Company Drill for "F" Company in the Grant Medical College grounds at 5 p.m. to-day (Friday) the 22nd instant.
3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—
No. 1012 Vol T C Peacock to B Company.
No 1013 Vol S M T Sterling, No. 5014 Vol C R Peters, No. 5015 Vol F G Peters, No. 50.6 and Vol C H Cooke to D Company.
4. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 1899 Vol W Lyas, D Company from 26th February to 31st March 1901.
5. There will be a meeting of Officers of the Corps at Head-quarters on Tuesday next the 26th instant, at 6 p.m. the purpose of which will be notified to all concerned by post.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd February.

1. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Corps' Club at 6-45 p.m. to-day. All members who are desirous of passing the examination this year are requested to attend.
2. There will be Class Firing at Cooria to-day. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla 6-12 a.m.
3. The brake will not run from the Club until further orders. Members will make their own arrangements for conveyance to parades.
4. There will be 6 inch B L and 10-inch R M L Gun Drill at Colaba North Fort to-morrow afternoon. Fall in at the Corps Club at 4 p.m. sharp. Dress—Drill order without arms; putties to be worn.
5. There will be no drill at Mahalaxmi to-morrow. Members of No. 2 Company will go to Colaba North Fort.

By Order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Friday, February 22,

8-30 p.m.—Litany of Penitence (Hymn 466) and Address by the Rev Father Nicholson, S. S. J. E.

THE members of the Horse and Mule Breeding Commission were to leave Quetta on Sunday, and after visiting Shikarpur, Darya Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Gujrat, Babugarh, Karnal, Bulandshahr, Meerut, Saharanpur and Patiala, are due at Umballa on the 1st March.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

DOBBIE—February 11, in England, the dearly loved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel H H Dobbie, 30th Punjab Infantry.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WALTON—February 6, at Simla, the wife of Captain W O Walton, 4th Bo Rifles, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DREDGE—RICKETTS—February 5, at St Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev W Barry, Chaplain, James Allen Dredge, Captain, I M S, eldest son of James Dredge, Esq, of Melrose, Glastonbury, Somerset, to Lilian Didette, youngest daughter of L L Ricketts, Esq, late Inspector-General of Police and Forests, Mysore.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—February 18, at Calcutta, Thomas Steel Anderson.
LYON—February 17, at Howrah Hospital, of Small-pox, Robert Lyon, aged 35 years, Foreman Moulder, to Messrs John King and Co, Ld.
ROACH—February 14, at Nowshera, Punjab, of peritonitis, the beloved wife of Sub-Conductor H G Roach, Commissariat-Transport Department.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1901.

THE NAIRS OF MALABAR.

AN instructive little book that should be sure of a warm welcome from students of ethnography and primitive institutions, is the volume which Mr. T. K. Gopal Panekkar, B.A., has written on "Malabar and its Folk." Mr. Gopal Panekkar is a native of Malabar and his book is the more acceptable in that the customs and beliefs of the people of an Indian district have never, perhaps, been so fully and ably described from the inside as in the papers which, originally contributed to various Indian Magazines and Journals, he has gathered together into a handy and most readable volume. Of the peoples who inhabit the interesting strip of coast stretching from Gokarnam to Cape Comorin, the Nairs are the most conspicuous, and among them the student of early institutions will find a great deal to interest him. It is with these people, among whom a matriarchal family system obtains and polyandry is not yet quite extinct, that the author of this volume mainly deals, and the most interesting chapters of his book are those in which he describes the institutions which bind the Nairs together in clans or large families. The "Tarawad" or family is essentially matriarchal, for though a man is placed in the position of a managing trustee of the common property, and as such is the nominal head of the clan, descent is traced through the female side from a common ancestress; and inheritance follows the same law. "Fathers are practically ignored and descent is reckoned through mothers." What the Tarawad is may be gathered from the following:—"A mother and all her children, both male and female, all her grand-children by her daughters, all her brothers and sisters and the descendants on the sisters' side, in short, all the woman's relatives on the female side, however distant their relationship, live together in the same block of buildings, have a common table, enjoy all her property and share it after her death in common with one another." When a "Tarawad" becomes too unwieldy "natural forces begin to work and bring about a division of it into various distinct "Tarawads," which keep up the original traditions of their common descent, but have no legal right to the property of one another." The eldest male is appointed managing head and on his death is succeeded by the next senior male member, the succession being regulated by kinship on the female side. This law of succession is called "Marumakkathyam, or succession by nephews, though the term is slightly misleading, as a brother or any other kinsman on the female side may succeed. The principle would appear to be a survival from the days of promiscuity and afterwards of polyandry when obviously inheritance, if any, could only be on the maternal side and after a woman's sons her sister and the latter's sons were the next of kin. Still, though the family system of the Nairs is matriarchal, they have not a high opinion of woman's administrative ability for while the joint property belongs to the women "their natural incapacity for family government"—the words are Mr. Gopal's—has made the eldest male member the life trustee of the joint estate. When, however, there is no male member to succeed to the office of "Karanavan" the eldest female takes precedence of all others.

The distinction of marriage ties among the Nairs is that there are practically no ties at all. There is a rigid system of exogamy by which members of the same clan or family are prohibited from inter-marrying, and marriages are only permitted between members of different clans that are socially equal or in cases where the bridegroom belongs to a family superior to that of the bride. For the rest Malabar is an Arcadia where there is no fixed rule or custom as to marrying and giving in marriage. Among the Nairs marriages are scarcely even contracts; there is no rule of religion, law, or etiquette brought into play, and marital agreements can be terminated at the will of either party. In regard to this matter the lady has the advantage. The Nair husband is not permitted to be neglectful of his spouse; he must dance attendance upon her at public festivals and failure to do so at the annual celebration held by the women in honour of the God of Love results in divorce. On the other hand there is no law to compel the husband to maintain his wife and children, while it is breach of female decorum for a wife to mention the name of her husband. The looseness of the marriage tie exercised certain advanced members of the community and after a Commission had investigated the customs of the Nairs, an Act was passed by the Madras Legislative Council to make marriages legal. The formalities observed in regard to marital unions differ in various parts of Malabar, but in some districts the nuptial knot is tied by the presentation of clothes to the bride. The circumstances in which the gift is made vary in degrees of festivity but at the best the ceremony is no very binding one. Polyandry, which was undoubtedly prevalent among the Nairs in ancient times, still occurs in a modified form though the instances are said to be exceptional. Forms of that system of plurality of husbands in which the latter are strangers to each other are found in some backward places, and that in which the husbands are brothers obtains among the barber classes, "who are themselves Nairs but have fallen from their social estate by the degrading nature of their profession." Polygamy, which in the evolution of marriage is an advance upon polyandry, also prevails among the Nairs. In a very able chapter on the "Marumakkathayam" or law of succession Mr. Gopal Panekkar traces it back to the days when polyandry was general. Writers like Letourneau and McLennan have shown that the evolution of property and of marriage are intimately associated; and the law of descent through the female side was the only one possible where a system of polyandry and community of goods obtained.

The ancient system of marital relations has however generally given way for another, for where it still prevails it is the exception, and the property system would doubtless also have developed were it not for the influence of the Brahmins who, to preserve their own property intact, prohibited all valid marriages among the Nairs, though permitting illegitimate unions between the younger members of their family and the Nair women. Mr. Panekkar thinks that the time has come for the modification of the Tarawad property system which he considers fosters a dangerous spirit of idleness amongst the members of the joint family. The Pauline injunction that if a man will not work, neither shall he eat, has no counterpart in the social laws of the Nairs, for the community of interest is not accepted by all as involving a common obligation to work. The members of the family "are perfectly certain that their vested rights in the joint property will supply them with all necessaries of life, whether they apply their own labour and capital in the management and upkeep of it or not. The law is ready to help them in case of their being refused maintenance by an arbitrary 'Karanavan'" The Nairs have, in fact, reached the stage when a change in the property system seems inevitable. Of late years there has been a great increase of litigation consequent on the action of the headmen or trustees of the family property and instead of the happy family of Communism we have a picture of domestic discord that is somewhat worse than the family quarrels among other races over private belongings. Mr. Panekkar is himself a member of the Nair community and how, he asks, can we expect any harmony of life in these days "when the interests of one's sisters and one's wife are diametrically opposed in every way? While the former are engaged in looking after the interests of their own children, who are to inherit their brother's earnings, the latter will be doing everything in her power to promote those of her own children, who as children of her husband are left outside the pale of their fathers' protection after his decease. Thus the current of domestic life is never allowed to run smooth." Arcadian relations though numerous are apparently not always pleasant or happy. The rest of Mr. Panekkar's admirable book contains exhaustive accounts of festivals, superstitious beliefs and forms of worship and religious faith among the people of Malabar that are of very exceptional interest.

THE ATTEMPT ON LORD KITCHENER.

LORD KITCHENER will have to exercise the utmost caution in his movements, or one morning a new Commander-in-Chief in South Africa will have to be appointed. The attempt on his life, reported this morning, is the second since the dawn of the new year. The proximity of Klip River to Pretoria would seem to show that the capital has not been purged of rascals, who, having been baulked in their attempts on the life of Lord Roberts, are trying their utmost to remove Lord Kitchener. Although it appears from the telegram that an armed party was engaged, it is more than probable they receive information from disloyalists at Pretoria as to the Commander-in-Chief's movements. Clearly much remains to be done before the newly-acquired colonies are pacified. The prolonged resistance, the abandonment by the Boers of the ordinary methods of war and the resort to guerilla tactics are inconvenient and harassing, but they are not without precedent. Early in the nineteenth century the French troops occupied Spain for five years with nearly 400,000 men, their enemy being miserably equipped and inexpert in the field, though expert in all the arts of guerilla warfare. During those five years the French lost more than in any other campaign, except the retreat from Moscow and the campaign of 1813. One of the Cuban insurrections took ten years to quell and another three years. In 1898 the Spaniards had 227,000 men in Cuba, the number of Cubans being only from about 30,000 to 50,000. That small body of rebels, though useless as soldiers in regular warfare, operating in an island only covering 42,000 square miles, with obsolete arms and without artillery, were able to keep 227,000 Spanish soldiers at bay for over two years. The recent history of the Philippines resembles that of South Africa, and America has discovered that 150,000 men are required to put down 25,000 indifferently armed and meagrely supplied with ammunition. Mr. Brodrick, in the Commons, at the close of the last session, told the House that, seeing what it took 400,000 Frenchmen to do in Spain, and 227,000 Spaniards in Cuba; what it is taking 100,000 Americans to do in the Philippines against troops ill equipped, badly armed, badly officered, and in every respect badly found, it is not surprising that we should find some difficulty in the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal. A campaign in that country which is as large as Spain, Cuba, and the Philippines put together, where immense line of communication against an enemy, whose bravery none of us will deny, and whose equipment (for that country) leaves nothing to be desired, and who have shown an extraordinary power of strategy must necessarily be a long one. If we can prevent our convoys falling into the hands of the enemy and shut out supplies from filibusters we shall hasten the coming of the end. But we shall have to exercise patience until Lord Kitchener's plans receive a fair trial.

BANKING IN INDIA.

"BANKING in its perfect state is the purest form of altruism," so says Mr. Reginald Murray, the Chief Manager of the Commercial Bank of India, who has republished a series of articles designed to bring before the notice of the people of this country the advantages of the Joint Stock Banking system over the private hoard. While there has been great development in facilities for distributing produce, Mr. Murray points out that the machinery for attracting, economising and distributing credit and money has not developed to the same extent. Credit has not been promoted in proportion to progress in industry. Industrial concerns are frequently hampered by want of working capital, but while this would seem to point to a deficiency of capital in the country, Mr. Murray considers that the capital actually existent is not sufficiently exploited. The remedy for that lies in an extension of Joint Stock Banking. In this direction he considers the Government might lend assistance to private enterprise by being more liberal with their own deposits and by removing the stamp duties on Bankers' documents. If the duty of an anna stamp on cheques were withdrawn, Mr. Murray believes that great encouragement would be given to the use of cheques, and consequently to the increase of deposits in Banks. Although the Fathers of the Church have condemned usury in every form, Mr. Murray finds support for the principles of banking in the words, "to him that has shall be given abundantly, and from him that has not shall be taken away even that which he has." "Credit," he tells us, "compels altruism by the motives of self-interest," and therefore both for individual and mutual benefit the object should be to extend the field for the free exercise of credit and for the accumulation of wealth which results therefrom. He calculates that if the natives of India generally adopted the custom of despositing their savings with Banks they would in the aggregate be the richer by one crore of rupees per annum. This calculation is made by computing deposits at an average of Re. 1 per head only and allowing for an average return of interest at three per cent.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

THE increase of plague is not confined to Bombay City or Presidency, but is general throughout India, the only area free being the Central Provinces. In Bengal the disease is devastating the districts of Patna and Saran, the mortality in the former being appalling. In Bombay the deaths due to plague for the week reached 897, or nearly 40 per cent. more than in 1900, when at this time the City was teeming with famine refugees. Bombay is not free from the latter at the present time. The scarcity up-country is becoming more intense, with the result that poverty-stricken people are daily increasing in Bombay. Relief works are being started in many places in the mofussil, but there are vast numbers who prefer to do no work and subsist on the charity of those who will assist them. Their presence in Bombay is not conducive to the healthiness of the City, as apart from being abominably dirty in their habits, they disseminate diseases to which their mode of life exposes them. The pestilence is very virulent in the Market District, Kamatipura, Khetwadi, Kumbharwada, Girgaum, Bauleshwar, Umarkhadi, Byculla and Dhobi Talao, these areas being responsible for nearly 50 per cent. of the plague mortality. The disease continues very bad in Northern Fort, but it is less prevalent in Middle Colaba. Remittent fever is gaining ground, the victims totalling at 247. There were 428 fatal cases of diseases of the lungs, but the returns indicate no repetition of the epidemics of small-pox and measles which prevailed last year.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 9 per cent.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia, with the homeward mails of the 16th instant, arrived at Aden, at 4 a.m yesterday.

MR. F. M. GADUATY, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi.

MR. B. P. MILSOM, Executive Engineer, has been temporarily appointed Executive Engineer, Nasik District.

REV. J. H. MACKAY has resigned his appointment as honourary Chaplain of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MR. R. A. L. MOORE, I. C. S., Collector of Nasik, has been allowed furlough for one year from or after 6th April next.

MR. F. A. M. H. Vincent has been appointed an Extra Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Khandesh District.

MR. F. TEBBS, Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, has been granted eighteen months' furlough from the 20th April next.

ONE hundred and forty tents were recently despatched to the Cape in the Umkuzi, and further consignments are being sent off.

MR. W. DODERET, I. [illegible] relief becomes Collector and District Magistrate, Khandesh, and Member and President of the District Local Board.

COLONEL MARTIN, Deputy Adjutant-General for India, remains at Home on extended leave till September. Meanwhile Colonel Duff officiates.

MR. HAMMOND, C. S., Magistrate, Kurseong, officiates pro tem. as Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, vice Major Strachey on leave.

Mr. H. L. Harvey, I. C. S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara, has been allowed privilege leave for three months to be followed by furlough for nine months.

THE services of Lieutenant C. V. Ommanney, 15th Madras Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Collector of Poona for employment on plague duty.

MR. M. C. GIBB, LL. B. (Cantab) I. C. S., on return to duty becomes Collector and District Registrar, Dharwar, and Member and President of the Local Board.

Owing to favourable rainfall the area sown with wheat in Bengal was slightly above the normal, and an outturn ranging from 100 to 120 per cent. is now anticipated.

MR. DHANJIBHOY has been given a copy of the official report from South Africa testifying to the great usefulness of the ambulance tongas presented by him for service.

THE late cotton crop in Bengal covers a somewhat smaller area than usual owing to the unfavourable rainfall at sowing time. The outturn will probably not fall below the normal.

MR. C. W. CHITTY, B.A. (Cantab), Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Causes, has been granted furlough for eight months and fifteen days from the 23rd March next or subsequently.

THE Commissary-General, Madras, is now in Burma, holding an enquiry into allegations of fraud against an agent of the Department, in connection with the despatch of the Burma Contingent to China.

MR. L. P. WALSH, C.I.E., Political Agent, Savantvadi, has been granted privilege leave for one month and ten days from the 9th instant and in continuation thereof furlough for 7 months and five days.

MR. W. L. S. L. CAMERON, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, Class III, sub.-pro tem, with effect from the date of taking charge of the office of Superintending Engineer, Southern Division.

LIEUT. J. L. DOUGHERTY, 28th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, Kirkee, in addition to his military duties and has been invested with powers of a second class Magistrate.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

THE LENGTH OF HOLES.

THERE appears every probability that the article, termed "Class Golf," which appeared in the pages of "Golf Illustrated" of the 18th January, will be the medium for bringing about an interesting and also instructive discussion on the question of the most advisable length of a hole. In connection with this question, it may be interesting to know that when the Lytham and St. Annes Club decided to leave the old links and move to the present course, an enthusiastic official of the Society, who was much interested in the future welfare of the game at St. Annes, went to the trouble of collecting the opinions of many experts on this very point, with the result that he found there was a general unanimity of opinion that the best length of a hole was that which required either one, two, or three good strokes to reach the green. But whereas there was an evident unanimity on this particular point, on the other hand there was a comparatively wide difference of opinion as to what might be considered to the average length of a good stroke. One distinguished professional rated it as high as 200 yards a somewhat high estimate of the swiping powers of even the longest of drivers—but no doubt he arrived at this conclusion by reason of his association with St. Andrews, where the ball is wont to roll much farther after the conclusion of its flight than is the case on the majority of greens. As an example, we may mention Prestwick and Muirfield, where the turf seldom can claim that adamantine surface which is so characteristic of the classic Fife Green and of the Cheshire course of Hoylake.

Against this somewhat high estimate of the professional, a distinguished amateur exponent of the game considered that a multiple of 170 yards, or holes not shorter than 170, 340, and 510 yards sufficed to supply a good test; and his idea was found to be nearer the general opinion than that of the professional. In fact the average of the replies worked out at 185, 360, and any distance beyond 440 yards, several holding an opinion that it was a mistake to make a long hole too long, in which they were probably echoing the expression of the majority, expert players and otherwise.

There can be no doubt, however, that during the past ten or fifteen years opinions have changed considerably on this question as to the best length of holes, and this has been plainly evident in the links which have been formed and opened during recent years. What is more, it is also seen in connection with links which have undergone alterations—like Hoylake and Muirfield. On the old links at Hoylake there were several holes between 200 and 300 yards—a distance which is not now a days considered advisable. On the present course there is not one to be between 200 and 300 yards, although the second hole barely avoids this undesirable distinction. In fact, one has to drive from the back-end of the medal tee to obtain the extra few yards necessary to make the hole over 300 yards in length.

Muirfield, as everyone knows, has been completely metamorphosed since the championship in 1892, at which time few, if any, would claim for it the distinction of being a first-class links in point of length, especially as the extent of the holes was on the average limited, and the total length of the course was hardly sufficient to supply a test such as was necessarily required in a championship contest, and with the comparatively restricted space at the command of the players it appeared hardly possible to materially lengthen the course without the line of play crossing at several points. It was therefore all the more surprising to find when the championship of 1896 came round that some inventive genius with an eye for possibilities had mapped out a course many hundred yards longer that the old one with holes of a much greater length. What is more, the task was accomplished without having recourse to crossing.

The feat of mapping out the present Muirfield links may be regarded as a marvel of ingenuity, as when the question of lengthening the course was mooted there was a general concensus of opinion that there was not sufficient space to accomplish the task really satisfactorily so as to meet the requirements of what may be termed a championship course. Therefore, the surprise was all the greater when the competitors arrived and found the feat accomplished. Thus Muirfield now stands out as an example of latter-day progress and ideas. There are certainly one or two holes of comparatively indifferent length but a little consideration has to be paid to the natural formation of the ground, whilst it is difficult to mention any course which has at least one hole of what is considered undesirable length. Even St. Andrews is not entirely free from them; but of course there is the sanctity enshrouding the famous old green which brooks not the touch of the hand of the golfing reformer.

It is very probable that the brothers Ellis (H. G. B. and H. H. C.) will not be able to take part in the forthcoming Northern expedition of the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society, as, according to present intentions, they will be away on a trip abroad at the time the tour takes place. They have both done yeoman service for the society in the past—in fact, few players, with the notable exception of Messrs. Low and Croome, have represented the society more frequently than the Messrs. Ellis. To an ordinary club their loss would prove serious but to a far-reaching organisation like the society, with its wealth of golfing talent, their absence will not be so greatly felt, especially as there must be at command many good men and true to fill up the vacancies.

The fact that King Edward VII. is a golfer should still further increase the popularity of the game, and will add point to its title of "Royal." It is usually supposed that his Majesty was initiated to golf at Cannes in the spring of 1899, but his first experiences were obtained many years previously. The "Scotsman" tells us that while attending classes at the High School and University of Edinburgh forty-two years ago our new King used occasionally to play golf at Musselburgh, and was only deterred from more frequent visits by the crowds which assembled to watch his game. At Cannes his opponent was usually the Grand Duke Michael of Russia. The King became patron and captain of the Royal and Ancient in 1863.

The Americans are clearly determind to annex as many of our leading professionals as are willing to make their home in the United States. Taylor is understood to have refused all offers, however tempting; in the meantime we hear little of Vardon, but Alec Herd has been offered the post of professional to the Nassau County Golf Club, Long Island. Whether he will decide to resign his present position at Huddersfield and try his fortunes in America must depend mainly on the terms offered, for other things being equal he would doubtless prefer to remain in this country. Herd is a fine golfer of the St. Andrews school, and the Americans will be fortunate if they secure his services.

What may be termed the French golfing season will soon be in full swing, the exodus to Pau, Cannes, Biarritz, &c., having already commenced, and the samples of weather golfers have of late had to put up with will hardly serve to prompt those who intend making the journey to Southern climes to delay their departure. I hear that at Pau, in particular, there is every prospect of interesting play, as, in addition to the usual habitues, it is probable that a select party of distinguished players will visit the famous Southern green before the end of March. The Pau Club should not be short of representatives in the great annual encounter against the golfers of Biarritz.

Naturally, writes Mr. Harold Hilton, I have rather an avertion to using what may be termed a cheap ball—that is to say, a ball which is retailed under what is generally considered the standard price, 1s. I always consider that in golf, as in other matters, it is better to pay well for your materials and see that they are good. A recent trial, however, of Messrs. J. P. Cochrane and Co.'s "Paragon" balls has rather induced me to tone down my opinions on this question, as I have found that they not only f

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK LORD KITCHENER'S TRAIN.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The Boers at Klip-River have derailed a goods train which was immediately preceding the train in which Lord Kitchener was returning to Pretoria from De Aar.

Four trucks were smashed and the engine driver killed.

Some armoured trucks and a portion of Lord Kitchener's body guard were hurried on ahead and drove off the Boers.

NO NEWS FROM GENERAL FRENCH.

There has been no news from General French for he past five days.

It is believed that parties of Boers have succeeded in breaking through French's lines, but the main body of 4,000 strong in still is front andhard purshed by General French.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL A BRITISH COLONEL.

His Majesty the King of Portugal has been appointed Colonel of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

[The Oxfordshire Light Infantry is essentially a fighting Regiment. Its crest is the United Red and White Rose and on its colours it bears the legends:—Quebec, 1759; Mysore, Hindoostan, Vimiera Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula, Waterloo, South Africa, 1851-2-3 Delhi, New Zealand to which South Africa will shortly be added. The Record of the Services of the 1st Battalion formerly the 43rd (Monmouthshire Light Infantry) Regiment is as follows:—Raised in 1741. Minorca, to 1747. Ireland, to 1757. America, to 1761. West Indies, to 1763. America, to 1764. England, to 1774. America, to 1783. England, to 1787. Ireland, to 1792. West Indies, to 1795. England, to 1797. West Indies, to 1800. England, to 1801. Channel Isla nds to 1803. England, to July 1807. Denmark, to Nov. 1877 England, to 1808. The Peninsula, to 1808. (battle of Vimiera). England, to 1809. (one company remaining in the Peninsula). The Peninsula, to July 1814 (battles of Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse). England, to Oct. 1814. Gulf of Mexico, to March 1815. England and Belgium, to July 1815. France, to Oct. 1818. England, to 1819, Ireland, to 1822. Gibraltar and Portugal, to 1827. Gibraltar, to 1830. England, to 1832. Ireland, to 1834. America, to 1846. England, to 1848. Ireland, to 1851. Cape of Good Hope, to 1853. India, to 1863. New Zealand, to 1865. England, to 1868. Channel Islands, to 1869. Ireland, to 1872. India, to 1870. Burmah, to 1882. India, to 1887. England to 1887. The Record of the Services of the 2nd Battalion formerly the 52nd Light Infantry, reads:—Raised in 1755 as the 54th Foot. Numbered 52nd, 1757. To Ireland, 1858. To Canada, 1765. To orth America. 1774. To England, 1778. (Entitled "The Oxfordshire Regiment." (1782.) To India, 1783. To England. 1793. Formed as the 1st Light Infantry Regiment in 1803. To Sicily, 1806. To England, 1808. To Portugal, 1808. (battles of Vimiera and Corunna). To England, 1809. To the Peninsula, 1809 (battles of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse). To England, 1814. To Belgium, 1815, (battle of Waterloo). (2nd Battalion raised in 1807. and roceeded to Copenhagen. To England, 1808. To Belgium, 1814. To England, 1815, Disbanded, 1816.) To England, 1842. To Canada, 1824. To England, 1831. To Gibraltar, 1837. To West Indies, 1838. To Canada, 1842. To England, 1848. To India 1853 (capture of Delhi). To England, 1864. To Malta, 1868. To Gibraltar, 1873. To England, 1874. (Entitled, Oxfordshire Light Infantry," 1881.) To Gibraltar, 1881. To Egypt, 1885. To India, 1885.]

THE DUTY ON TEA.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The Indian and Cingalese tea-growers and distribut rs have petitioned Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to remove two pence in the war tax on tea and equalise the scale of taxation on Tea, Coffee and Cocoa.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

The steamer Ormuz takes £25,000 in gold from Australia for India.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS AND MUSKETRY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 21.

The recent regulation, that no officer will be gazetted to a Commission until he has passed in musketry, is now coming into effect and the last batch of 150 students who have passed out of Sandhurst have been gazetted Second-Lieutenants on the Unattached List and will not be posted to regiments until they have qualified in musketry.

Lieut. J. G. Greig, 7th Bombay Pioneers, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has been granted leave out of India, for nine months, on medical certificate.

Lieut. M. D. Wood (the Prince of Wales) West Yorkshire Regiment officiates as A.-D.-C. to His Excellency from the 7th instant., vice Lieut. J. G. Greig on sick leave.

Capt. D. J. Sharp and Capt. J. Leask, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, are promoted to the rank of Honorary Major.

Lieut. F. J. Paperott, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, becomes Captain, vice English, transferred to the Supernumerary list. Lieut. H. R. H. Wilkinson becomes Captain, vice Smith, deceased. Mr. Thos. Stephenson is appointed Second Lieutenant, vice Greaves, promoted.

Mr. Robert Giles has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the Karachi Artillery Volunteers.

Capt. J. Fairclough has resigned his Commission in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Mr. John Humphrey has been appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Sind Volunteer Rifles, vice Anderson, promoted.

Major F. G. Lynde and Captain H. S. Davies, 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, have been transferred to the unattached list.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, Commanding the Forces at Bombay, accompanied by Captain Baynes, Aide-de-Camp, returned here this morning from his tour of inspection in the Sind District, by the Ahmedabad mail train. The Lieutenant-General alighted at the Colaba Station, where he was met by Brigadier-General Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District and Captain Edwardes, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General. The arrival was private, but the usual salute was fired.

THE election of two Municipal Councillors by the Fellows of the Bombay University, was held last evening at the Sir Cawasji Jehanghir Hall. There were two candidates in the field, viz., Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. Rustom K. R Cama, B.A., LL.B. As the election was uncontested, the abovenamed candidates were declared duly elected.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ANDREW SPEED officiates as Chief Engineer, Madras Command, vice Colonel Garwood, who acts temporarily as Director-General of Military Works Services, pending the arrival of Colonel Shone from China.

SIR BINDON BLOOD, General Elliot, Colonel Boatson, and other officers ordered to South Africa, will leave Calcutta on Saturday, the departure of the steamer having been delayed three days. Major Dunsterville, East Surrey Regiment, goes as one of General Blood's Orderly Officers.

THE services of Mr. R. Sheepshanks, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial and Municipal Department, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Justice, with effect from the 26th February, 1901.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S TRIP TO NEPAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, FEB 22.

H. E. the Viceroy leaves Calcutta on the 27th March on a shooting trip in the Nepal Terai which is being arranged by Colonels Pears and Gordon. His Excellency is not likely to reach Simla until the end of April.

The Viceroy and Lady Curzon may possibly visit Darjiling during the first week in March.

EXTENSION OF THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned and the Government of India have ordered the commencement of the railway, on a two foot six inch gauge, from Gondia to Jubbulpur with branches from Neinpur to Mandla and from Neinpur to Seon and Chindwara. The line is to be constructed as part of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, at a total cost of eighty one lakhs of rupees.

FAMINE RELIEF IN WESTERN INDIA.

The increase anticipated in the number seeking famine relief in Western India is commencing, the return for the past week showing an advance of eight thousand in the Bombay Presidency on famine works and in receipt of gratuitous relief.

LATER

The latest reports from Western India show that there is now no hope of escaping the prolongation of famine over a wide area through another season. The unirrigated rabi harvest has almost completely failed over a great portion of Guzerat and the Deccan, but the extent of the relief that will be necessary is still only conjectural, since it will depend largely upon the prices of food grains which will be affected by the nature of the spring harvest in the other parts of India.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Ravenshaw, Resident, Baroda, has been granted eleven months' leave from the 15th proximo.

Captain Ducat, Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, has been granted thirteen months' leave from the 1st proximo.

MAULED BY A LION.

Aitkin, a European clerk in the Foreign Office, has had his arm badly mauled by a lion through his having incautiously put it into a cage in the Calcutta Zoo.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB, 20.

The P and O S N Co's steamer ss Borneo arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, FEB 20.

The P and O S N Co's steamer ss Caledonia arrived here from Bombay on the 17th morning.

ADEN FEB. 20.

The B I S N Co's steamer ss Jumna left this evening.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 21 instant via Lamu and Mombassa and Benadir Coast.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Brownuggur 4 6-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.	
2 2-4 per cent. Consols	97 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper	93 1-2
Bar Silver	28 7-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

VISIT BY THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, Lord Northcote, paid a brief visit yesterday afternoon to the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. The Governor was received by Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji Murzban, Mr. S. E. Shellim, Mr. A. S. Sasseon, vice presidents of the Institute, Mr. G. Lund, honorary treasurer, and by Mr. R. A. Jenkins, honorary secretary. Among those who were present at the time were Messrs. W. C. Carey, W. M. Bell, C. C. James, A. L. Coventon, Beramji Nusserwanji Seervai, Jamshetji Curshetji Jamshatji (directors), S. M. Moses, J. Wallace, J. Douglas, T. H. Hannah, J. E. Sassoon, A. Jacob, K. R. Cama, S. D. Soolgaslowsky, W. G. Treacher, Professor W. A. Sharp (members), and W. G. Inanbrough, chief librarian and assistant secretary. Khan Bahadur Murzban introduced His Excellency to the directors and members present. Lord Northcote was conducted to the first floor and was shown over the library, and evinced much interest in all that he saw. The Governor was enrolled as a patron of the Institute. Before taking leave of all those present, Lord Northcote was presented with a handsome bouquet by Mr. B N. Servai.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is a Preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 12th March at 12 o'clock noon:—

I.—PAPERS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL:—
Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 1 of 1901 (a Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878).

II.—BILLS AND ORDERS OF THE DAY:—
A Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878—Second Reading.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	5	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	17	23	61
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	71	35	73
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	20	18	42
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	27	89
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	3	4	18
G Mahim and Worli	5	7	20
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	22	41
Total	134	142	346
Total plague deaths to date	85,549	70,730	
Same date last year	125	92	406

THE WALDORF SEASON.

AT the Novelty Theatre last night "Turned Up," which was such a success last week, was repeated before a good house, though not as large as the merits of the Company deserve. The piece is catchy and screamingly funny, while the acting all round was distinctly meritorious. Miss Waldorf and Mr. McGregor showed that they can present the light, as well as the tragic side, while Mr. Peter Lowe excelled himself as Mrs. Pennall.

MR. RUSSELL'S SHAKESPEREAN PERFORMANCES FOR STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There has not been yet a sufficiently large number of applications from students and teachers for admission to these performances. Considerable interest in the success of the scheme has, however, been manifested in some High Schools and Colleges. It is, therefore, considered desirable to allow more time for the enrolment of scholars, and the Committee will not decide, till next week, whether the performances are to be held. In the meantime, it is hoped that all interested in the scheme will do their best so as to make it possible for the performances to be given.—Yours etc.,

N. G. WELINKAR.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

AN ARMY SENSATION.

THE SOCIETY OF JESUS.

PARIS, FEB. 1.

THE action of General Andre, the French Minister of War, placing General Geslin de Bourgogne on half-pay in consequence of a speech of the latter general at a private gathering last May, in which he made a reference to the services rendered by the religious orders, has assumed a sensational nature. General de Galliffet, it will be remembered, was General Andre's predecessor at the War Office, and a letter has been sent by him to a well-known journalist, in which the late Minister of War speaks of the General Geslin de Bourgogne incident. "I shall carefully refrain," writes General de Galliffet, "from discussing the measure which has been taken against General Geslin de Bourgogne, and the more carefully as it is an act of my successor which is in question. But it is allowable for me to say what I think and what the Army, and in particular the cavalry, think of this eminent general. . . . I have not ceased to take the keenest interest in Geslin de Bourgogne. Throughout the cavalry he was loved and profoundly esteemed. Everybody regarded him as a chief with a great future before him. If Geslin de Bourgogne when I was at the Ministry had served the three years which the law demands before a general of brigade can be made a general of division I should certainly have asked the President of the Republic to consent to his promotion. . . . I repeat once more, I do not discuss, I do not criticise, but I mourn the military death of a man who embodied all the hopes of the cavalry." The letter has created a profound sensation in France.

During the last forty years the capital of the Society of Jesus has enormously increased, not merely in France, but in all parts of the earth. It is estimated at not less than two milliards of francs. One of the reasons why the French Republic is the first amongst the modern States, in our generation, to propose any interference with it is that so great a portion of the shares of the French railway companies is known to be in the hands of the Jesuits. The same is true, to a considerable degree, with some of the Belgian railways. Still more surprising is the fact, which is well-known in Italy, that the largest shareholder in the tramways which ply through the streets of Rome, carrying the Italian national tricolour, is no other than the Pope himself! The property of the Roman Pontiff was never more safe, and possibly never much larger, than it is in 1901. "He owes this," as "Zenos," the eminent Roman Catholic scholar who writes under this name, honestly and boldly says, "to the much and ceaselessly decried modern Liberalism, and to its triumphs over the old Regalism." Nothing worse could happen for the Pope, as a wealthy proprietor, than a divided Italy.

Another submarine boat, the Francais, has been launched at the Cherbourg Naval Yards. It is of the type of the Morse, whose trials were lately reported. She is about 117 feet long by 9 feet across the beam, with a displacement of 146 tons. On the occasion of the Morse trials at Cherbourg, in presence of the Ministers of War and of the Marine, many ventured the opinion that the enthusiasm with which they were received in the French Press would cool down on reflection. This view is now confirmed by the able military specialist of the "Journal des Debats." The weak point in the case of the Morse and kindred vessels was the conning apparatus. The difficulty of exploring the horizon on the surface of the water when the vessel is submerged has puzzled engineers from the beginning of submarine navigation. A French naval organ, the "Moniteur de la Marine," thinks that the "periscope" meets this difficulty, and will enable a submarine boat even when immersed at 20 feet below the surface to bear down on an enemy's ship without need of coming up and exposing itself to the deadly practise of modern quick-firing guns. The "Debats" critic hopes it may be so, but he points out that only those who have handled such apparatus are aware of its uncertainty, owing chiefly to the glasses getting dim from spray and mist. "Even then," writes the correspondent "granting that the difficulty about dimness is overcome, it will be necessary for the periscope to give not only clear images, but true perspectives and circular views that will enable the officer on duty to tell the exact instant when a torpedo is to be thrown." That is exactly the point. Submarine boats like the Morse and Francais are certainly triumphs of engineering and nautical skill, but the point is whether they could cope with the dangers and difficulties of a naval battle. The reply, even after the Cherbourg trials, must be: Not Proven.

The first attempts at submarine navigation in France date back to 1860. Nothing more was heard of the subject till 1887, when Admiral Aube, the Minister of Marine, took it up, and from that time up to the present French engineers and naval officers have worked at submarine navigation with uninterrupted zeal. Few persons, unless they be specialists, realise the difficulties of the subject. Even naval engineers are apt to be deceived. A submarine boat must be sufficiently buoyant to be stable when afloat, and yet must not be too much so, as a submarine boat must be quickly sent under, or it is worth nothing. The breathing difficulty is a serious one. Then the engine must be sufficiently powerful to give the boat a sufficiently wide zone of action. Every submarine boat hitherto built has been underengined. Another great difficulty is to keep a boat balanced when under water. An ordinary boat riding on the wave will right itself. Under water however, it is a very different matter. In the latter condition the boat's equilibrium is so sensitive that an ounce of water ballast more or less will sink her further or send her up to the top. Much more will the change of position of a man walking up and down the centre passage disturb the centre of gravity. And when this disturbance has taken place the submerged boat will not tend to right itself. The electric accumulators of the Morse and the Francais are heavy and cumbrous, giving a speed of not more than 6 or 7 knots with a zone of action of 120 nautical miles.

Swordsmen of France and Italy, and indeed all Europe, have been looking forward with expectation to the duel which has at length been fought between Professor Damotte, of Paris, and Professor Athos di San Malato, who has come from Rome for this encounter. The duel, like a "mensur" between students, was brought about by a very trifling difference, an expression of opinion by one of the champions about the other's prowess. The real motive probably was that the French and Italian professors were anxious to measure one another's steel. The encounter took place in the Parc des Princes Velodrome, near the Bois de Boulogne, before a distinguished company. From the first it was apparent there was no real ill-will between the adversaries. Professor di San Malato's practice was far more sober than his usual practice with foils, resembling somewhat that of the French school. He had the advantage from the outset, but still it was a close game. There were four passes of about a minute each, and he gained ground at each until towards the close of the combat his French adversary was pushed up almost against the rope. M. Damotte then attempting a thrust, Professor di San Malato, parrying like lightning, touched his adversary in the shoulder. M. Damotte was carried away to the ambulance, while the Italian champion waited in a pouring rain, and said he would not dress until he had seen how the French professor was doing. On being admitted to the ambulance, he expressed his satisfaction to M. Damotte that he had not injured him too seriously, and as M. Damotte held out his hand, fell upon his shoulders and saluted him on both cheeks.

The "re-treeing" of the Paris boulevards, at present going on, is a costly process, but one which is necessary from time to time. Trees die there, as in England, but, of course, nothing like so fast. In Paris they still try to preserve variety. In England the plane tree is ousting all the others. The Paris civic authorities are less utilitarian. They are proud of their city, have a kind of patriotism about it, and delight to show it off to advantage, as a mother might take joy in dressing out a very pretty daughter. And so it is that one boulevard will be planted with horse chesnuts, another with walnut trees, a third with elms, and, when a tree dies or shows signs of decay, its place is at once supplied with another of full-grown size. It is a costly process, and of constant recurrence. In London they show less taste and take less care. It is found by experience that the plane tree suits what may be called the London climate best. Its pores are not stopped up by the constant soot-flake. It sheds its bark annually, and, starting each year with a fresh surface, in a way, renews its youth. So it has taken the place of the elm, and become the tree of the London roads and streets, as the elm is the tree of the Londen squares and parks.

Both the "Intransigeant" and the "Libre Parole" publish violent attacks upon President Loubet in return for his severe and outspoken criticism upon certain of the Paris papers which printed unseemly references at the time of the decease of Queen Victoria. The Paris correspondent of the "Outlook" writes:—"However irritating and however detrimental to the cause of harmony between the two countries these journalistic breaches of good taste may be, it would be a mistake to attach an undue importance to them, or to consider them as a genuine expression of the general feeling of the country. We have lately had gratifying proofs to the contrary, inspired no doubt by the legitimate desire of soothing the natural feeling of indignation which has been aroused by the conduct of a certain portion of the Press—a Press which we are reminded delights in vilifying and insulting everyone and everything in France that dares to exist except in accord with its own good pleasure. There is, in fact, no great body of national sentiment deliberately hostile to England. I come in contact with a considerable number of representative people of all classes, and I must say I have often been astonished to find how little the violent and abusive section of the Press reflects popular opinion. 'You mustn't believe what the papers say' is an everyday expression, and it correctly represents the attitude of the French public."

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION PETITION.

AT the Small Cause Court, yesterday, Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, resumed the hearing of the petition filed by Mr. Karamali Peerbhoy, one of the unsuccessful candidates for the rate-payers' elections of the Mandavi ward, praying for an order to set aside the election of Dr. A. G. Viegas and Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, on the ground of personation and corruption. Mr. Smetham, Solicitor of Messrs Smetham, Bland and Noble, with Mr Godinho, pleader, appeared for the petitioner. Mr. Crawford of Messrs Crawford, Brown & Co., represented the Municipal Commissioner; while Mr. Baptista, barrister-at-law, appeared for Dr. A. G. Viegas and Mir Aun Ali and Mr Jafferbhoy R Kadderbhoy, barristers-at-law, for Mr Vandekar. During the day a number of witnesses were examined and the evidence of some of them went to show that votes of several voters who had not attended the polling office on the election day had been recorded in favour of the respondents and that the signatures on the voting papers were forged. Evidence was also given showing that some of the persons whose votes were registered for the respondents at the election had died some years ago. The petitioner on being examined by Mr. Smetham, put in a list of about ten persons whose names appeared on the Election Roll, although they had been dead since some years past. The further hearing of the case was adjourned till to-morrow (Saturday).

PROSECUTION UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and Messrs. G. H. Henricks, N. G. Glazebrook, H. Gill, J. Tintner, T. A. Grant and A. Peter, Directors of the Association, stood charged with refusing to allow inspection of the register of shareholders of the Association. The summonses were granted against the Association and the Directors at the instance of Fulchand Harnarayan. Mr. Rivett-Carnac instructed by Messrs. Hiralal Mulla and Mulla appeared for the complainant and Mr. Kirkpatrick instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., represented the defendants. His Worship held that the offices of the Company were properly closed on the 24th December and notification to that effect published in the local papers. The defendants were ordered to be discharged.

THE INDIAN TROOPS AT PORT MELBOURNE.

THE Royal Indian marine steamer Dalhousie, with the Indian troops aboard, dropped anchor in the Bay at 8.5 last night. Owing to the uncertainty which existed in the public mind as to the time of the vessel's arrival there was merely a sprinkling of people on the Port Melbourne pier to welcome the visitors. The ship was moored about a quarter of a mile from the Railway pier, and was there cleared by the Customs and health authorities. The men will come ashore at 8 a.m. to-day, and will take up their quarters at the Port Melbourne Naval Brigade rooms. Subsequently they will obtain leave from duty, and will inspect the sights of the city.

There are altogether 100 officers and men in the Indian contingent, but there are also 72 camp followers or attendants, whose duty it is to cook and serve for the Mahomedans and Hindus. The Imperial officers in charge of the contingent are:—Lieutenant-Colonel L. S. Peyton (14 Bengal), Captain H. W. Campbell (18th Bengal Lancers), Captain J. Henegan (10 Burman Rifles), Lieutenant P. J. Pocock (19th Bombay Infantry), Major J. Scott (Indian Medical Service).

The regiments represented are:—18th Bengal Lancers, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (cavalry); 9th 10th 11th and 12th Bengal Cavalry; 9th, 13th, 14th 15th and 17th Bengal Lancers; Central India Horse; 1st, 2nd and 3rd Madras Lancers; 1st, 3rd and 4th Hyderabad Contingent; 1st, 2nd and 4th Bombay Cavalry; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th Punjaub Cavalry; Viceroy's Body Guard; Imperial Service Cavalry Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Infantry); 11th and 40th Bengal Infantry; 16th Jats, Bengal Infantry; 1st, 19th, 21st, 23th and 33rd Punjab Infantry; 3rd, 15th and 35th Sikhs; 37th and 38th Dogras; 1st, 5th and 43rd Gorkhas; Queen's Own Madras (Sappers and Miners); 4th Madras Pioneers; 10th Burmah Rifles; 15th, 19th and 22nd Madras Infantry; 1st Bombay and 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; 10th, 16th and 19th Bombay Light Infantry; 23rd Bombay Rifles; 2nd, 3rd and 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent; 4th Cashmere Imperial Infantry, Sirmoor Sappers and Miners, Ferozapore Arsenal, Rawulpindi Arsenal, Cawnpore Arsenal, Poona Arsenal.

Aboard the Dalhousie last night the troops presented an altogether different appearance to that borne by them when on parade. Apart from the saloon, where the officers, ship's officers and Lieutenant-Commander Richardson were dining the vessel was a scene of life and activity. Indian troops and their attendance were dining in Oriental fashion, fore and aft on deck and below. Others were making preparations for going ashore this morning, and the ship resounded with a babel of foreign tongues. The soldiers were drawn principally from Bombay, Madras, Bengal and the Punjab, and are for the most part, fine active-looking fellows, whose actions are uniformly rapid, but easy and graceful. Very few of them know anything about the English language. One of the heroes amongst them is Misri Khan, who wears a silver buckle presented him by Lord Dufferin for his prowess as a swordsman and his skill as a horseman. Another is Janga Bhafa, who for some time acted as orderly to Lord Roberts in India.

An Indian lieutenant, who spoke English very well stood amidst a circle of his admiring countrymen, and addressed some of the visitors who came aboard. Anxious inquiries were made through him as interpreter as to when the contingent was likely to return to India. These inquiries were not prompted by anxiety on the part of the soldiers to once more see their native land. On the other hand, they were all very anxious to stay in Australia as long as possible, for they liked the country, and had, they indicated, been remarkably well treated. "Are we to be taken," asked the native officer who was admired for his English, "away—away in the bush 250 yards from Melbourne to see some new places?" By way of reply the inquirer was informed that it was improbable that the troops would visit Bendigo or Ballarat. They were greatly disappointed at not visiting Hobart, and are keenly looking forward to a trip to New Zealand.

Although very strict in the observance of their own religion—which is duly respected by the officers—it is their wish to be present at the memorial service to be held in the Exhibition Building on Sunday.—"Melbourne Age." (January 26).

LIEUT. G. WARNEFORD, Special Assistant to the Political Superintendent, Palanpur, who has been granted furlough out of India for one year from the 6th November last, has been given the concession of full pay for the first four months of his furlough, on account of his services in connection with famine.

BOMBAY HUNT.

WHEN we awoke early yesterday morning and heard the wind howling round our houses, our hopes of a good scenting morning fell to below zero. However, in spite of the unpropitiousness of the morning, a field of 26 sportsmen turned out to meet the Master and his 17 couple of beauties, at our advertised meeting place, the Jackal Club. The train from Bombay was a little late, but the morning was such a dull, cloudy one, that it would not have been possible to see to ride even if we had been enabled to make an earlier start. The Bombay train brought out an unusually small contingent; two ladies were sporting enough to come by it, however. We moved off towards the well known cover of Parla woods, and hounds were very soon speaking to the line of a jack. They bustled him with all possible speed through the wood and out on to the open beyond. After emerging from the wood two or three cactus hedges were scattered about in front of us and from one to the other the wily one tried to dodge for shelter, but on finding how relentless were his foes, he put a brave face on it and took to the open. It is only those who have been out and tried it can realize the delightful sensation it is to have a trusty steed under you, and to be galloping over the big paddy bunds which lie between Parla and Jackal Hill on a cold morning. Our quarry ran as straight as a dart, and was well ahead as he was never viewed till we came upon the road. Hounds were hunting well together, and keeping in a compact body, gave tongue merrily the while. As we neared Jackal Hill the varmint swung right-handed until he came upon a house and garden which had been recently built. Here he was turned and doubled back somewhat over his old line. Hounds were checked, but only for a moment, and the leader having found out the trail again, the rest of the pack quickly followed. We went over a small hill which rose behind the house, in and out of some woods. A board was up with "Pereira's Hill" on it, so I suppose that is the name of it. Keeping right-handed the wily one took us through the wooded parts of Chuckla hill and eventually broke and crossed the Marole road quite close to the Cross. When he crossed only a few yards separated him from the two foremost of the pack, but fortune favoured him. The other side of the road was thick with low thorny scrub, which sheltered him, and which his pursuers were not able to get through very quickly. Making the most of the advantage he had gained, he breasted the hill, keeping parallel with the cart road which runs along the top of the hill. We had a delightful gallop along the grassy going on the top of the hill. The close proximity of the trees somewhat spoilt it. Several riders did not look in the best of humour, as they had to dismount to pick up their fallen topees! We were rattling along at a very good pace dodging in and out of the woodland. We came upon a long hedge of aloes and it looked as if there was no way to keep up with hounds except over it, when the beauties suddenly doubled back for a few yards, and then a cheery "Whoo-Whoop" from the Master told us they had run into their quarry. Hounds were unusually fierce owing to the cold morning, and showed their fallen foe no mercy. After his obsequies had been performed the Master announced his intention of drawing the coverts around Chuckla for a change. Hounds were trotted all along the scrub around Jackal Hill, Chuckla Hill, Boman Wadi and Sahar, but as we had no luck, we turned homewards feeling we had had an easy morning, but a thoroughly enjoyable one. The 25 minutes we were going were as delightful as the most exacting sportsman could wish for. The morning cool, the pace good, the going open, and hounds running very straight and hunting prettily. Given a good nag, one cannot ask for anything better. The gale of wind which was blowing contrary to everyones expectations (happily for us!) did not interfere with's the scent.

JORROCKS.

NAGPUR NOTES.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Fraser, Chief Commissioner writes our correspondent, has, it is said, at present under his consideration the proposal of a Technical Institute at Nagpore to be called "The Victoria Technical Institute or a Statue of Queen Victoria at Nagpore. If no better suggestion can be made the funds collected by subscriptions in the Central Provinces might form a permanent endowment called the Famine Fund, as famines of late years have recurred over and over again.

Under the orders of the local Government black-edged paper will be used for all official and demi-official correspondence in the Central Provinces till the end of July next.

It is with regret I announce the death of Mr. R. H. Granger, Superintendent of Post Offices, who died at Raipur on Thursday last from the effects of a revolver shot. Mr. Granger was a Government servant of long standing. He officiated on one occasion as Deputy Post Master General of these provinces. The deceased had for sometime past been in depressed spirits and was contemplating retirement.

The consecration of the Right Revd. Doctor J. M. Crochet, Bishop of the diocese of Nagpore, took place in the old Cathedral of St. Mary of Angels, Madras, on Sunday, the 10th instant, before a very large congregation. His Grace Dr. J. Colgan, the Archbishop performed the solemn ceremony, assisted by Dr. Clerc, Dr. Ribeiro de Castro, Dr. Vigano and the clergy of Madras. His Lordship Revd J. M. Crochet was assisted by the Revd. Fathers C. R. Montagnoux and E. Bonaventure. The Revd J. M. Crochet, junior, did full credit to his office as Master of Ceremonies. In the evening Pontifical Vespers by the new Bishop took place, after which the Right Revd Dr. Clerc, Bishop of Vizagapatam, delivered an eloquent sermon on the election and consecration of a Bishop, dwelling on the primacy of St. Peter and the duties of a Bishop. I take the opportunity of wishing His Lordship, Revd. J. M Crochet, many years of prosperous episcopacy over the large diocese of this province. The Bishop returned from Madras on the 15th instant to Nagpur. The Revd. Father Foulex, Chaplain of Nagpore, announced to his congregation that His Lordship would be brought from his palace into the Cathedral processionally and invited the Catholic Community to meet the Bishop in front of his palace. The Congregation formed into procession, headed by the Cross. The Clergy and the Sisters of both Convents marched towards the Cathedral, the "Magnificat" being sung while the procession moved. At the entrance of the Cathedral the choir intoned the "Ecce Sacerdos Magnus" and finally the "Te Deum" was sung. The Bishop approached the alter railings and announced to the congregation present that he had taken charge of the diocese and he said that he was chosen by the congregation to be the head of His flock and urged on them to pray for him. He said his motto would be Charity.

The weather during the week has been cloudy with rain. The crops will suffer immensely. The arrival of Kappas is at a stand-still; ginning factories and presses are entirely closed and thereis every prospect of rain continuing; withequal reports of heavy showers of rain throughout. Our Chief Commissioner is on an extensive tour of inspection, so also the Commissioners. The prices of food grains have not at all improved since the last famine.

The census enumerators have commenced visiting their respective blocks for the purpose of writing up their books.

The annual prize-shooting of the N. V. Rifles is in full swing.

A large amount of money is being collected for the C. P. Bishopric and the offertories in several Churches in India have already contributed a large amount and personal donations from several gentlemen of the Central Provinces as well as from outside, already amount to a very decent sum.

IN modification of a previous order, Mr. G. Jacob, I. C. S., Acting Remembrancer of Legal Officers has been allowed privilege leave for one month and nine days to be followed by furlough for ten months from the 9th March or the date on which he may be relieved.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 19th was 2,043, giving a death-rate of 27·50 per annum per thousand as against 16·00 the corresponding period of last year, and 10·34 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 248 died from fevers; 897, plague; 7, small-pox; 1, measles 3, cholera; 3, leprosy; 159, phthisis; 69, diseases of the nervous system; 269, affections of the respiratory organs; 64, diarrhœa; 31, dysentery, 28, still-born; 53, old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jains, 64; Brahmins, 87; Lingyets, 6; Bhattias, 12; Hindus of other caste, 1,216; Hindu low castes, 213; Musalmans, 349; Parsees, 47; Jews, 9; Native Christians, 32; Eurasians 3; Europeans, 2; Buddhist, 2; other and unknown castes 1. The total number of births was 215 as against 243 the correspondiog period of last year, and 191 the average over the past five years.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday, at the Corporation Hall, Mr. S. Rebsch presiding.

THE TRAMWAYS QUESTION.

On the motion of Mr. P.M. Mehta, seconded by Mr. R. M. Sayani, the question of the purchase of the Tramway Company's plant, etc., which was to have been considered at this meeting, was postponed till Thursday next.

WATER-TAPS.

Mr. Mulji Bhavanidas moved that the letter from the Commissioner, stating that Mr. Santo Crimp's firm will revise the rules regarding water-taps and report on them for a fee of 15 guineas, be recorded. Mr. Mulji stated that the Standing Committee did not deem it necessary that the expenditure should be incurred.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji moved an amendment that the question be referred back to the Standing Committee.

Mr. Hormusji Shapurji seconded the amendment.

Mr. James MacDonald was of opinion that no useful purpose would be served by referring the question again to the Standing Committee. He did not know that Mr. Santo Crimp was an expert in the matter of taps any more than any other engineer and he preferred to take the advice of engineers in Bombay.

On the amendment being put to the vote, it was carried.

NEW HEALTH OFFICER.

On the motion of Mr. P. M. Mehta, seconded by Mr. R. M. Sayani, the Corporation recorded the letter from Dr. John A. Turner, the new Health Officer, intimating that he proposed leaving England for Bombay by the P. and O. steamer "India" on January 30th 1901.

NEW MEMBER OF THE JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

On the motion of Mr. H.S. Dikshit, seconded by Mr

at the bottom of the matter. If everything was right Chithiwallas who began life as paupers would not become millionaires, as they did. He thought that something had been going wrong for the last 25 years.

Mr. Mehta said that Mr. Unwalla's warmth justified the section of the Municipal act which provided that no member of the Corporation should vote upon or take part in the discussion of matters in which he was professionally interested.

The motion was adopted.

INSPECTION OF FOOD.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas, the Commissioner was requested to report to the Corporation what steps have been taken for the proper working of Section 414 of the Municipal Act, which runs as follows:—"It shall be the duty of the Commissioner to make provision for the constant and vigilant inspection of animals, carcases, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, milk, ghee, butter, and any other article exposed or hawked about for sale or deposited in or brought to any place for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale and intended for human food or for medicine, the proof that the same was not exposed or has been about or deposited or brought for any such purpose or was not intended for human food or for medicine resting with the party charged."

PROVISION OF RECREATION GROUNDS.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas the Commissioner was requested to consider, in consultation with the Executive Health Officer and the Executive Engineer, and report to the Corporation what tanks in the City can be usefully and without prejudice to public health or convenience be filled in and converted into recreation or play-grounds.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 12th February:—

Read letter from the Officiating Port Officer, dated 6th November 1900, requesting sanction to provide in the Budget for the year 1901-1902 a sum of Rs. 400 for a new boat for use at the Kennery Light-house, the present one being unsafe.

Resolution.—Provision should be made in the Budget for 1901-1902 for the boat as recommended by the Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 28th August 1900, approving of the plans and specification submitted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framji Dubash of his proposed building in Fort Street, Mody Bay, subject to certain provisions, one of which being that the staircase in the building should be of fire-proof character.

Resolution.—The amended plans and specification are approved, subject to the condition already laid down by the Board that the staircase is to be of fire-proof character.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—Letter from the Acting Secretary to Government, Political Department, No. 903, dated 6th February 1901, conveying to the Trustees the sincere thanks of Government for the expressions of sympathy and condolence contained in the Resolution passed by them on the occasion of the lamented death of Her late Majesty the Queen-Empress and assuring them that the Resolution will be transmitted to the proper quarter.

Letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 5th February, 1901, reporting that a fire broke out at about 9-55 a.m. on that day in the loose hay lying on the N.-E. wharf at the Frere Reclamation Bunder, causing damage to the extent of about Rs. 580. The Traffic Manager adds that the fire was kept under control by the use of the Trustees' fire services until the arrival of the Municipal Fire Brigade steamers, thus being the means of preventing a great deal of damage.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 1st February 1901.	Total from 1st April 1900 to 8th Feb. 1901.	For week ending 8th February 1900.	Total from 1st April 1899 to 8th Feb. 1900.
Vessels piloted into Harbour	17	877	16	847
" " out of	21	873	16	869
" transported	11	557	13	579
" attended to	3	68	1	4
" warped	0	50	0	9

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE Directors of the above Bank have published their Report for the half-year ended 31st December, 1900, showing a net profit of Rs. 17,435-5-11, which has been carried forward.

The Directors say:—"Notwithstanding a small reduction in deposits and the lower rates of interest prevailing, the Bank's earnings have been larger than in the previous half-year, due chiefly to property and investments which had previously returned little or nothing, now yielding moderate interest. As estimated in our last report, realisations during the past six months have amounted to about Rs. 4,00,000, we may again anticipate further considerable realisations during the present year. Realisations up to date have exceeded our estimates. By virtue of the resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders on the 14th December, 1900, confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting on the 31st idem, authority was obtained to issue Rs. 20,00,000 6 per cent. Preference Shares, with an option to Shareholders to take up the said shares in proportion of one share for every two Ordinary Shares held by them, the said option to terminate on the 15th February after which the balance not applied for by Shareholders would be disposed of to the public as the Directors may determine. The business in which the Bank is now engaged continues to promise ample and profitable employment of its working capital, and all that is now required to ensure success is a fair measure of public confidence, which your Directors trust has been merited. Under Clause 78, two Directors, Messrs. the Hon'ble Eardley Norton and R. D. Mehta retire from office, but offer themselves for re-appointment. Auditors will have to be appointed for the coming year. Messrs. Lovelock and Lewis offer themselves for re-appointment.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 21ST OF FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Oscillations of pressure continue to be large and irregular. To-day's observations show that there has been a rapid to very rapid fall of pressure in Rajputana, Central India, the Punjab, and at Agra, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur and Malegaon, a brisk fall at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Karachi, Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para, Dwarka, Raipur, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Ahmednagar and Sholapur, and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are highest over Lower Sind, and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are north-westerly in Lower Sind, Cutch Gujarat and Kathiawar and at Allahabad, Malegaon Bombay, Ahmednagar and Ratnagiri, while calms and north-easterly or south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong at Veraval and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is in considerable to large defect of normal in the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, Gujarat, Berar and at Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Secunderabad, and the minimum from 5° to 7° in excess at Madras, Masulipatam, Negapatam, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Belgaum. The highest temperature in the shade was 95 at Cuddapah and Trichinopoly, and the lowest 39 at Lahore.

Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are more or less cloudy in many places.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Calicut (1·13"), about half an inch at Cochin, Secunderabad and Bellary, and a few drops or very light showers at Jacobabad, Raipur, Sholapur and Colombo.

The temperature variations are unusually large over the country lying to the north of Latitude 18° and the weather is unusually cloudy over the greater part of the country. Conditions are favourable for local scattered rain in the Central and North-West Provinces, Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast and at the more northerly stations in the Madras Presidency, and probably at Sholapur. Fresh to strong northerly winds are likely to blow on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Karwar.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th February 1901.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected Index Var.	inches 29·985
Temperature of the Air	degrees 72·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·6
Dew Point	58·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·628
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 11 10	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 78·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	64·4
General Direction of wind	N, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 314

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

THE LESSONS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

"I SEE there's another long screed in the paper to-day on the lessons of the South African War," commenced the Collector. "Did you see it, Colonel?" This to the much decorated C. O. of a native regiment.

"Yes, I saw it: I always read them on principle, not that one learns anything from most of them."

"Really? Well to me," said the Judge "the man in the street, as the phrase goes, I must say they all seem logical and instructive. There's no doubt that the war has shown us that we are not—well, quite as fit and ready as we thought."

"And why?" returned the veteran.

"And echo answers why?" slipped in the irrepressible Subaltern.

"Echo was a girl, and supposed to have been a beauty" sneered the S. M. O. "so you are scarcely accurate in any way when you apply that name to yourself."

"Thanks awfully," drawled the Sub. "But really, Colonel, we should all like to know why."

"Well, for one reason because we are eternally looking out for lessons. Whenever any reverse befalls us, we joyously exclaim 'here's a lesson to be learned,' and we at once learn it to the detriment of all past experience, which is promptly consigned to the limbo of forgotten things as not up to date. We apply Crimean tactics to Indian Mutinies, Egyptian strategy to frontier campaigns, which in their turn furnish our leaders and troops with experiences they expect to recur on the veldt."

"How do you mean? I don't quite follow you," remarked the Collector as he lighted his cheroot.

"Don't you? Well, what I mean is this. We always begin a campaign with the idea that the idiotic manœuvres we see carried out on Field-Days will pull us through. We naturally receive terrible surprises and discover that we must alter our plan of campaign. Then 'the man in the street'—beg pardon Judge, nothing personal—begins to open his mouth, and say:—"Why did not we know this before? Our army should be at once brought up to date, we are evidently behind hand, etc., etc., "ad nauseam." To appease these clamourers the army is at once re-modelled on the results of the latest experiences, with the consequence that we are eminently fitted to re-open that particular campaign and quite as eminently unfitted to take the field in any other! We're too anxious to learn lessons, believe me."

"Well, what would you do?" argued the S. M. O. "Something should be done."

"Quite so" chorused the others on the chabutra.

"Quite so" decided the Colonel. "Something should be done. First we should teach our men to shoot well, and to judge distance well—those are lessons which apply to all campaigns; we should also teach them endurance of fatigue and power of marching. We should supply the officers and non-commissioned officers with the very best field-glasses procurable—this is a most important item. The art of taking cover should be taught, too, though that, I think, would come if we confined ourselves to teaching what I have just said, and left all drill, or nearly all, to commonsense."

"But surely, Sir," joined in the Plague Officer, "you'd teach them other things. What would you do with the drill-book, the manual of military engineering, and all the others?"

"The first," said the man of experience, "I should call in; send one copy to the British Museum, another to each of our potential foes in the devout hope that they might try and introduce it in their ranks, and the rest would be destroyed by what would indeed be a "feu-de-joie," the day being afterwards observed as an annual military holiday. No, not military, national by God; yes, I'd make it a national anniversary. After this the possession of a stray copy would be made a criminal offence. The manual of military engineering I should be more lenient with, but even that would suffer severely."

"But why this fearful down on the drill-book, Colonel?" the Collector, a field-officer in the local Volunteer Corps, put in, feeling himself competent to discuss the subject from intimate knowledge. "What harm does it do?"

"What harm? Well, it tends to curb all individuality, to repress the exercise of personal commonsense, and that, Sir," said the Colonel waxing warm, "is what we are suffering from in South Africa. It's a war between commonsense, and automatonism, a war between a red-tape-bound, office-ridden lot of—"

"But, hang it all, Colonel," his adversary broke in "in an army you must have strict discipline. Why that's the weak spot in the Boer army: they've no discipline."

"No, exactly, interrupted the veteran, seizing on this remark, that's one of their weak spots; another is that "they don't know the 'goose-step, don't know how to fire volleys, couldn't go through the manual or bayonet exercise." They're simply full of weak spots, they've no office work, no returns to submit, no red-tape, no promotion exams and no Staff College, graduates; and yet in spite of all these drawbacks all these weak spots, they have defied Great Britain for upwards of a year, and taught us that heavy calibre guns can be brought into the field, and that shelter trenches can be dug that will defy shell-fire."

"Ah! surely that's one lesson we ought to learn" triumphed the Judge "Their shelter trenches are,—"

"There you go, Judge, that's what I complain of. We shall now be teaching all our regiments—our native regiments included, mind you, to dig Boer shelter-pits, an absolutely unnecessary labour against any frontier enemy we have, and quite unfitted to the soil, while those tactics which past experience painfully gained have shown us to be the only ones possible to pursue against our tribesmen neighbours will be no longer taught, but we shall rely on South African arrangements to carry us through the next campaign, no matter whether it be in Timbuctoo or Kamscatka."

"I'd like to do a campaign in Kamscatka," yearned the irrepressible Subaltern, "they could hardly put you off with a clasp to the frontier medal for that, could they?"

The Colonel glared hard at him, sniffed contemptuously, and re-lit the cheroot he had in his excitement allowed to go out.

"Still," persistently argued the Collector, "when all the country is clamouring for reform, and pointing the finger of scorn at the military powers that be, the latter must do something, or, or, or—go."

"Yes, but don't you see," replied his antagonist, "that they wouldn't have the finger of scorn pointed at them if they had not blundered through too much lesson learning? You can't earn warfare from books—believe me. Each individual action in each campaign has its peculiar salient circumstances and events, which can only be met by a C. O. who has unbiassed common-sence, and an open mind. If he has learnt to fight from books, then his whole arrangements are upset if his adversary does not follow the rules laid down. It's like our young friend's leads at whist," he said, glancing at the Sub. "they isometimes so utterly surprise this Cavandish-and-Foster-learned adversaries that he wins what would have been a hopeless game for his partners."

Hoarse chuckles from the S. M. O.

"By the way, do you spell 'blessed' with one s or two, Colonel," queried the unperturbed leader of strange leads.

"With whichever I like" growled the man of deed and word "read combined tactics in Infantry drill and you will then go on the battlefield with an easy mind. It is all so beautifully simple in theory, but shocks, rude shocks await the theorist. Can you conceive anything more unfitting for active service than "Rules for the conduct of field manœuvres"? And yet that is presumably our peace training for war—D—n the lessons of the South African War, Sir, I know what it means," roared the Colonel, "Some old General will come and inspect my regiment, and he'll say 'Colonel Oldstyle, I want to see your regiment dig Boer shelter trenches Then he'll criticise 'em, and measure them just as if he had invented the infernal things himself instead of knowing no more about 'em than you do! I know what it means! Any fool can be wise after the event!"

"Anyone feel inclined to sample one of my unknown leads, one of my Boer surprise gambits?" asked the Sub yawning, and fixing his eye on the S. M. O.

"No, thank you, I'm going to play whist," was the crushing rejoinder. And the party broke up leaving the ancient warrior trembling with suppressed emotion.—C. Ivis in the "C. and M. Gazette.

THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented throughout the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

THE TASTE OF ODOL is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is, practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ld., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

THE WASTE OF WAR.

LOSSES IN AFRICA AND ELSEWHERE.

ONE hears from many quarters groans and lamentations as to our losses in the present Boer War. Napoleon I., many years ago, said: "One cannot make omelettes without cracking eggs" and on this text the "Daily Graphic" points out that there must of necessity be losses in all wars, but a comparison of those we have sustained in South Africa, with those suffered by other armies in by gone wars, will prove how favourably we have been treated.

The present Boer War began on the 10th of October, 1899, and has now been going on for considerably over a year. The strength of our forces in South Africa have amounted to over 230,000 of all ranks. A War Office return just published gives our waste as:—

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Killed in action	324	3,216	3,540
Died of wounds	97	1,035	1,132
Died of disease	174	7,011	7,185
Died in captivity	4	92	96
Wounded, living	1,132	13,416	14,548
Missing and prisoners	7	898	905
Accidental deaths	5	200	205
Total	1,743	25,868	27,611
In hospital in South Africa by last returns	—	—	11,927
Invalided	1,638	36,986	38,624
(Less than the Russians lost in 1877 before Plevna alone).			

A large majority of officers and men invalided home have recovered and have rejoined for duty—either in South Africa or at home—and when deductions have been made for these, the total reduction of the military forces only stands at 14,880; and even if we add to this sum the number of those who have been wounded and have neither died nor been invalided from the service—say 13,000—the total loss is only about 28,000, or one-ninth of the whole of our forces engaged.

Now to compare the above waste with that which has occurred in other campaigns. During the Crimean war out of a total—in infantry and cavalry alone—of about 70,000 our losses one way and another amounted to over 30,000, or nearly half our strength. Since the Crimean days things have altered with us, the following extracts will show our lack of organisation and preparation for war in that epoch of our military history.

The Crimean war broke out in 1854. No provision had been made for a lengthy campaign; there was no trained transport corps; no regular hospital service, or any system for care of wounded on the battle-field. It is said that after the battle of the Alma, the sailors of our fleet—handy men even then—had to improvise stretchers out of canvas lashed to a couple of oars, &c., for the removal of the wounded. There was no preparation for the large number of sick and wounded, and no hospital ships. Later in the war sick and wounded were transferred to hospitals at Scutari. The voyage only occupied thirty-six hours, but owing to the want of adequate preparations on boardship, numbers died on the passage. We all know what preparations were made to provide for the care of sick and wounded in the present campaign—and it is due to these preparations that our losses have been as low as they are. Not only were our own men carefully tended and looked after, but our enemy, Boers and foreigners in their ranks, captured or found in our lines, had full advantage in our excellent medical arrangements. It must be remembered, too, that our forces in the Transvaal are more than 7,000 miles from England.

In 1810 in Spain, out of an army of 123,000 strong, under Massena, operating against Wellington, after an uninterrupted advance and a number of successes, only 45,000 men reached the lines of Torres, Vedras. Of those lost or absent many must be allowed for as guarding lines of communication.

In 1829 the Russians crossed the Danube with 160,000 men, and on reaching Adrianople had only 20,000. The late Field-Marshal Von Moltke calculates that had the advance been continued they could only have brought 10,000 men to Constantinople In this case the waste, from all causes, amounted to 140,000 men or seven-eighths of the original force.

In 1878 the Russians, out of 450,000 men who crossed the Danube, only brought 100,000 men to Constantinople, and even out of that decreased number only 43,000 were fit for duty; the remainder were sick, principally from typhus. Here the waste was nine-tenths of the force. Enormous numbers were killed, died of disease, or invalid home. We know that before Plevna alone the Russians lost 700 officers and 31,000 men—more than our total losses in this Boer war.

In 1812, in the Moscow campaign, Napoleon crossed the Niemen with 442,000 men, yet on reaching Moscow in barely three months he had only with him 95,000. It is said that in this disastrous campaign, of course including the terrible retreat, not less than 300,000 Frenchmen left their bones in Russia.

Again, if we compare our total losses in killed and wounded during this Boer campaign, which amount to about 19,250, or about one-fourteenth of our whole force, with the actual losses which have been sustained in one single battle in previous campaigns, it will again be seen that in this present war we have been singularly well favoured.

The proportion shown opposite each battle is that of the totals killed and wounded to the total of forces engaged:—

Marengo, 1800	1-4
Austerlitz, 1805	1-7
Jena, 1806	1-6
Preussch Eylau, 1,307	1-3
Talavera, 1833	1-8
Salamanca, 1812	1-3
Magenta, 1859	1-11
Koniggratz, 1866	1-15
Plevna, 1877 (in each of the three battles the Russians lost)	1-3

The total losses of the Prussian armies in the first period of the 1870 war amounted to rather more than 1-10th in killed and wounded—in about three months—a much larger proportion than we have sustained after continuous fighting for over a year, under peculiarly difficult conditions, against forces made up of good shots, seldom seen even in action, who knew every inch of their country and mostly in chosen defensive positions.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 21.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

LIEUT G WARNEFORD Special Asst to the Political Supt Palanpur has been granted furlough out of India for one year and the concession of full pay for the first four months of his furlough on account of his services in connection with famine.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Kallanrai Damodarrai to be Fifth Grade Deputy Asst Political Agent Palanpur; Rao Bahadur Motilal Ratanji Kothare to be substantive pro tem Fifth Grade Deputy Asst Political Agent Kathiawar.

MR L P Walsh CIE Political Agent Sawant vadija granted privilege leave for one month and ten days.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to specially authorise Axam Trikamlal Pranjivan Lakhiv Mahalkari petha Halol in the district of Panch Mahals to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar.

The Govr in Council is pleased to specially authorise Axam Dattatraya Narayan Nadkarni Mahalkari petha Mokhada in the district of Thana to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar.

Mr Balak Ram I C S Asst Collecto in the district of Nasik is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Mr C W Chitty B A (Cantab) Barrister-at-Law Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes Bombay is granted furlough for eight months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe, on relief by Rao Bahadur Gangadhor Vishnu Limaye, to be First Class Subordinate Judge Surat; Rao Saheb Lalubhai Premchand Parikh on relief by Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe to be Second Class Subordinate Judge Godhra displacing Rao Saheb Parvatishankar Manishankar Bhat.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F M Gadney to be Assn Superintendent of Police Karachi.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of Second Class Subordinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Ramchandra Balkrishna Chitale, Subordinate Judge Pen to be Subordinate Judge Sinnar. Rao Saheb Ganesh Lakshman Chandorkar Subordinate Judge Sinnar on return to duty to be Subordinate Judge Pen and to relieve Rao Saheb Ramchandra Balkrishna Chitale at Pen

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of Second Class Sub Pdinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Ganesh Dadaji Deshmukh Subordinate Judge Dapoli to be Subordinate Judge Shusaval. Rao Saheb Chimnaji Raghunath Karkare Snoordinate Judge Bonsaval to be Subordinate Judge Rahuri and Kopargaon. Rao Saheb Dattatraya Sadashiv Sapre Subordinate Judge Rahuri and Kopargaon to be Subordinate Judge Sirsi. Rao Saheb Trimbak Vithal Kalsulkar Subordinate Judge Sirsi to be Subordinate Judge Dapoli.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F A M H Vincent to be an Extra Asst Supt or Police in the Khandesh District pending further orders.

Lieut J L Dougherty 28th Bombay Infy is appointed Secy to the Cantonment Committee Kirkee in addition to his Military duties 2 In exercise of the authority with which he is invested under Section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Govr in Council is pleased to confer upon Lieut Dougherty—(i) all the powers conferred by the said Code on a Magistrate of the Second Class; 2 the powers under Section 174 thereof to hold inquest; and 3 the power 3 the powers under clauses a and b of Section 190 1 thereof in respect to cases of offences triable by a Magistrate of the Second Class and punishable under any law in force in the Cantonment of Kirkee, other than cases in which the offences being punishable under Chapter XVII of the I P C the value of such property exceeds fifty rupees in the local area comprised within the limits of the Cantonment of Kirkee.

Mr G Jacob I C S acting Remembrancer of Legal Affairs is allowed privilege leave for one month and nine days to be followed by furlough for ten months.

Mr L Harvey I C S Judge and Sessions Judge Kanara is allowed privilege leave for three months to be followed by furlough for nine months.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr H Crawford on leave or pending further orders:—Mr F S Punnett to act as Second Assist Collector of Customs Bombay. Khan-Bahadur Fazalilahi Latifullah to act as Futri Assist Collector of Customs Bombay. Mr R Maidment to act as Fourth Assist Collector of Customs Bombay.

Mr F A Ingle to act as Fifth Assist Collector of Customs Bombay. Mr Framroz Danjishaw Lalkaka to act as Sixth Assist Collector of Customs Bombay.

RANJITSINHJI AND THE "THROWING" QUESTION.

THE great "throwing" controversy which lately received such impetus amongst all classes of cricketers at Home, owing to the published determination of the county captains to disallow in future the use of certain bowlers, as such, in county cricket, has been revived by the publication of an interview with Prince Ranjitsinhji, who when asked his opinion on the question of throwing, said: My own opinion is that people make far more out of it than need be. There may be and probably are, suspicious cases here and there, but no useful purpose will be served by overlegislating in the matter, and taking drastic measures, as the captains have done. It is a pity they have done this. Further, I maintain they have no right to assume the power they have taken upon themselves to bar people from bowling. I am afraid it may lead to gross abuses. Our duty, so far as I can make out, is to appoint umpires and make suggestions to the governing body at headquarters. My powers go no further. I am not aware that the committee of any other clubs have given the other captains authority to act in matters of legislation, etc., in their names. My club has not encumbered me with further duties, anything else I do is upon my own responsibility. For us to try and legislate I feel sure is going beyond our sphere."

"Who should be the authority, then?"—"The M.C.C." was the prompt reply. "That is the point I wish to emphasise. The M.C.C. is the proper body to legislate upon cricket, I do not consider the captains are a proper body for this. I do not question their competency, but I must say they are very human, and it is only natural that they should be very much interested in their respective counties, and that is as it should be. But therefore I say that they are apt to be prejudiced in their actions. They should not legislate, but any suggestions or recommendations that they may desire to make should be sent on to the M.C.C. for consideration and approval. the M.C.C. being a disinterested body. I should be very sorry to see this question of throwing viewed in the light in which the majority of first class cricketers seem to view it—that it is a growing evil. I am still very vague as to what did happen as to the decision of the captains respecting the different bowlers—barred and suspicious. The latest I heard was that they recommended their decision respecting the bowlers to the M. C. C. That would be very proper," or

"Will you state your views upon it?"—"My chief contention is this. Strictly speaking, there is only one man who can know when a bowler is throwing or not and that is the bowler himself. But the rule says the umpire is not to wait until it is a throw, but he has simply to 'no-ball' immediately he thinks a delivery is suspicious."

"Can you define a throw?"—"I think I can very distinctly. As I understand it, when throwing you use the elbow as well as the shoulder and the wrist in propelling the ball, whereas you would only use the shoulder and the wrist in bowling proper. In my opinion the additional use of the elbow in propelling the ball constitutes the throw. Make your elbow rigid, and it is impossible to throw; give it play, and there is every possibility of throwing. That is a sure and scientific proof The word 'throwing is very much misunderstood by the public. When a man is no-balled for 'throwing' unfortunately the public (and a good many others) come to the conclusion, not merely that in the umpire's opinion the man's action is not a bowl, but that the bowler has done something mean, with the object of getting the other side out unfairly. In other words, they think he has tried to take an unfair or unsportsmanlike advantage by deliberately throwing. They are trying to fathom his motive, and of course it is impossible for anybody to do that."

"And what will be your attitude as the Sussex captain?"

"Well, last season I asked several of my brother captains if Fry threw any longer. They replied: 'No.' Fry asked several of them himself, and got a favourable reply; yet it seems strange if the account is true, they unanimously voted against him. The winter cannot have changed their views. Still, as I do not consider that Charles Fry throws, I shall certainly bowl him if I think it is to the interest of my side to put him on. I am not a party to that agreement, and my club has never empowered me to be a party to it."

"May I ask, in conclusion, do you consider Mold throws?"—"I think he does not throw, and I quite agree with Mr. A. N. Hornby's views, expressed some time ago respecting Mold's delivery. I think it is a great pity a good many people sometimes too readily—that is without much thought—say a bowler is suspicious or throws, since it seems to cast an odium upon him for which there is no cause or reason."

BOMBAY RACES.

HANDICAPS.

BOMBAY 6TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 23RD FEBRUARY.

The Sandown Plate.—R. C. and distance.

Marwari 11 2, The Clown 10 13, Teepookana 10 5 Planet 9 5, and Jefferies 9 0.

The Byculla Stakes.—6 furlongs

Ayrdale 9 12, Orion 9 6, Roy 9 2, Redoubt 9 1, Teepookana 8 9, Titheradge 8 1, Terapore 8 0, Peerage 7 0, Holkar 7 5, Metallic 7, Coin 6 12, Churchlight 6 10, and Tourist 6 9.

The February Stakes.—1 1-4 Miles.

Chand 9 10, Tilditz 8 10, Shanavaz 7 12, Admirer 7 6, Baronet 7 4, Bonaparte 7 2, Chieftain 7 0, Chungiz 6 12, and Earl 6 9.

Pony Plate.—6 furlongs.

Nada 9 10, Bandicoot 9 3, Marguerite II 8 0, Investment 7 11, Golden Girl 7 0 and Miss Birnie 6 0

Top weight not accepting weight to be raised 7lbs.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 16th February, 1901:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1900-01	16,440,000
Remitted from 1st April 1900 to 16th February 1901	10,502,202
Balance to be remitted from 17th February 1901 to 31st March 1901	5,937,798

WITH the previous sanction of the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor has nominated Babu Tarini Kumar Ghose, Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal, to be a member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

THE following is an abstract statement showing the total numbers of births and deaths and the birth and death rates per 1,000 of the population per annum in Calcutta during the month of December, 1900:—Births—Calcutta 1,024, rate 18·0; Urbs, 644, rate 16·5; Suburbs, 380, rate 21·1. Deaths—Calcutta, 3,231, rate 57·7; Urbs., 1,984, rate 51·0; Suburbs, 1,297, rate 72·3. The total number of births registered in Calcutta during December 1900, was 1,024 against 1,089 in the preceding month, giving an annual birth-rate of 18·0 against 19·1 per 1,000 of the population. Of the 1,024 births 543 were males and 481 females.

AT a meeting of the District Grand Lodge, Calcutta, Sir Henry Prinsep, Worshipful Grand Master, addressed the brethren present regarding the Queen's death. He explained that under the rule he had been unable to call a meeting of a Lodge of Emergency as promptly as the occasion demanded. He then proceeded to express the universal sorrow felt at the death of Her Majesty, and referred to the ever memorable example of her blameless life and her strong influence on the destinies of the whole civilised world. He continued: "Our Queen-Empress Victoria, though incapable of being a member of our Order, has always been associated with it, for have we not for a very long course of years always welcomed as the first toast "The Queen and the Craft." Her royal uncles and her two sons have all held the highest position amongst us as our rulers, and we fondly hope that His King-Emperor Edward VII. will long rule over us, and although our late Queen-Empress was no member of Our Order in her august person she has always given us the brightest example to follow in carrying out the highest professions which animate and distinguish our Order, and are expressed by the words of brotherly love, relief and truth."

That fossils are only found in rocks that have been formed in water—the aqueous rocks of the geologist—is a fact familiar to most persons. That any fossil or a trace of one should be found in an igneous rock, or one whose evolution came through a molten state—such as our lavas, granites, basalts, and the like—would seem to be an incredible assertion. The body of any animal or plant falling into a molten mass would speedily be destroyed, so that the mere possibility of the occurrence of fossils in volcanic rocks has been discounted by every suggestion of geological history. Yet it would appear the unexpected may happen here as elsewhere. It seems that in Australia the cast of a tree-trunk has been found in a block of basalt. There appears to be little doubt that the description of the find, in the proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria, applies exactly to the reproduction of the trunk. Falling into the molten rock, the tree itself would be destroyed, while the mould left, as it were, by its destruction was filled by the rock material, which, settling down, became a cast of the once living thing. This is the explanation given of the curious reproduction of a tree stem in an igneous rock.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE paragraph published the other day about Miss Penelope Driffield ringing the church bell at Boston Spa on the day after the Queen's death did not contain all the truth. The impression left was that but for the interference of the lady, who was said to have tolled the bell for an hour, that mark of respect would not have been paid to her Majesty's memory; but this is not correct. The vicar writes: "I sent a message to the sexton at 11.15 a.m., to toll the bell. He was not at home, but returned at 12.15 p.m., when his wife gave the message. Just before his return the young lady obtained the key of the church from his wife without saying for what purpose she wanted it. The sexton tells me that she had tolled the bell twice before. At 12.18 p.m., he entered the church and took the bell-rope from her. He then tolled the bell for one hour."

"No city in the world, let alone in England, can compete with London in the beauty, quantity, and wealth of the gold and silver plate belonging to its Corporation." So writes Mr. G. A. Wade in an article on the subject in the February "Windsor Magazine." The oldest piece of plate now possessed by the Corporation is what is termed the "Christopher Cup," which was given in 1602 by Robert Christopher, a few years before the Great Fire of London. Noteworthy amongst so many beautiful articles are three large gold flagons, three rose-water dishes and ewers, and a very large antique-shaped vase, which weighs 235 ounces and is twenty-two inches high. Many of the pieces of plate bear on them the motto of the City, "Domine, Dirige Nos," and inscriptions narrating the circumstances under which they were presented to the Mansion House.

One interesting point about this celebrated collection is the fact that it is ever on the increase, as each Lord Mayor, on the conclusion of his year of office, is expected to add a piece of plate of silver or gold, and of substantial value, to the existing amount. The "Irish Cup" and salver are extremely valuable, and were a present from the Irish Society to the Right Hon. Henry Singleton, Esq., Lord Chief justice of Ireland, for eminent services bestowed in adjusting long-standing disputes between the two cities of London and Londonderry. With his usual modesty, the judge declined to receive the present, though he acknowledged handsomely how touched he felt by its offer. The fine gift was therefore sent to London, to be used by the Lord Mayor and Corporation in perpetuity, and bears an inscription to that effect, with the date, 1741.

When it became known that the academical curriculum at Birmingham would include lectures in brewing there were a few University men of the old type who thought the innovation rather "infra dig." But in its independence of learned tradition the University of Birmingham has not yet reached such an extreme of unconventionality as has been touched by the University of Wisconsin, which is represented at the International Live Stock Exposition of Chicago by six excellent hogs—trophies of its agricultural department. The same University keeps a flock of sheep for the use of the students in stock-judging. A local journalist, with the imagination of his class, reports that the academic hogs turn up their noses at the razor-backs from South Carolina and other occupants of illiterate sties.

Not many of our generals in "The Daily News," have fun signs named after them, but the old war-side coaching traveller of Stevenage, in Hertfordshire, can show two such signs whose names are warranty of their present origin. One is the "Lord Kitchener," on the high road out of Stevenage, towards Baldock, and, rather curiously, is placed almost immediately opposite a house named, like many hundreds of others, after that eighteenth century military hero, the famous "Marquis of Granby." The other is the "Lord Roberts," in a by-street. The south end of the long street of Stevenage is remarkable, it may be noted, for the surely unique sign of "Our Mutual Friend," which derives from the days when Dickens and Bulwer Lytton visited the town on business connected with the almshouses for decayed literary men they had helped to found. That institution was a melancholy failure, but its buildings still stand opposite the inn, and are used as labourers' cottages.

The newt was able to bear great cold without inconvenience. Sometimes when it remained in the water all night it was frozen into a solid block of ice, but never seemed to suffer. On one occasion the newt was heard to utter a little cry, although the species are not known usually to make any sound. Ultimately the newt disappeared, and could not be found, living or dead. If Dr. Cooke in his "British Reptiles" is correct in saying that newts take five years to come to their full growth the owner of the pet news thinks his must have been about twenty years old, for he was fully grown when he entered upon his stay in the soap-box. The newt was fed at intervals, generally on worms, a number being put into the box at once: It would (says its owner) come out from its hiding place under half a small flower pot when I whistled, and would take worms from me, not caring for more than three at a meal. The remainder, being put into the cage, would burrow in the soil and come up in the evening, when the newt was generally prowling and seeking for prey. If he had finished the worms in the cage and I did not bring more, he would try to attract my attention by coming near the glass when it passed. Sometimes the newt would get in his mouth one end of a large worm, the other end of which was hurriedly making its way into the soil. Finding that no amount of pulling would draw the worm from the earth, he adopted a very ingenious plan. "Holding the end of the worm tightly in his mouth, he suddenly began to roll over and over with, for a newt, great rapidity, the result being that the worm broke in two, and so, though the newt could not have the whole worm, he obtained

PURELY PERSONAL.

If Verdi presented a rough front to the world, he was the idol of his intimates, amongst whom the most noteworthy, of course, was Boito, himself a man of rare parts—a poet, a librettist, a composer, and a wit, but a man of miraculous modesty withal. He has been contented throughout his life to hide his light, as someone once happily put it, "under Verdi's bushel." Yet no one doubts that the composer of "Mefistofele" might do the biggest things in music if he would. "What is the greatest opera?" said Verdi once, in reply to a question on the subject. "My answer to the question will astonish you. It is Boito's "Nerone." This work has of course never been published by Boito, who, when pressed on the subject, declares that he uses the score to sit on when playing the piano, and therefore cannot spare it!

But Boito inspired Verdi to write his greatest operas, Otello and Falstaff, the admirable libretti of which he prepared. And this was no small achievement. The writing of Falstaff, by the way, was kept a profound secret by both poet and musician, and in this way was completed without even Ricordi, the publisher, knowing anything about it. Since then operatic versions of The Tempest and King Lear have been ascribed to this same collaboration, but Verdi was always so unapproachable regarding his work in hand that no one knew for certain, and authentic information on the point will now be awaited with no little interest. A Tempest or a Lear which would match in interest Verdi's Falstaff or Otello would be welcome indeed to opera lovers in these days of small things. With the death of Verdi the last of the great musicians of the nineteenth century has passed away.

One of the most interesting of the men on Lord Kitchener's new staff is his private secretary, Captain Congreve, V. C., so well known to the public for his heroism at Colenso. Old Conger (writes one of his comrades) is a tall, good-looking man, with blue eyes, fair hair, and a graceful figure. His character is in keeping with the outer man, for he has a sweetness of disposition and a gentleness of manner that endear him to all who know him. His 'Varsity experience gave him an academic polish that many of the very best officers at once desire and lack. On his return, the Authors' Club should fete him, for he is the direct lineal descendant of Congreve, the dramatist. Brave, modest, kind, and gentle, he is, indeed, to quote another English poet of an olden day, "a very parfait gentleman."

Colonel Plumer, who made such splendid efforts to relieve Mafeking from the north with his wholly inadequate force, is (writes an officer now convalescent in a Pretoria field hospital) a very quiet-mannered, courteous gentleman. He invariably wears a well-screwed-in eyeglass, and he gives his orders in the form of requests, in much the same tone as a sympathetic dentist might use to a patient in the chair. "Sergeant! You see that cloud of dust on the right? Try a little pom-pom, please. Thank you, that is very nice; just a little more, please—a little to the right. Thank you!" "Ask Mr. A., please, to try the 15-pounders on the low kopje to the right. The eyeglass never drops, even under the hottest fire.

An Australian reader writes:—"The regret felt by Australians at the illness of the Governor—now, fortunately, a thing of the past—was due more to Lord Hopetoun's wonderful personal popularity than to the natural disappointment caused by the marring of their festival of welcome. As Governor of Victoria, he probably came more into contact with the people of the country than any other holder of that office, owing to his well-known partiality for taking unaccompanied bush rides. On such occasions he invariably adopted the ordinary costume of the "backblocks" horseman, and asked and obtained the vicarious hospitality of the bush shanty. I remember encountering him on one of these expeditions, seated on the shady vine-grown veranda of a small vineyard, sipping a frugal glass of the not too mature claret the place produced. The good woman of the house was bustling about preparing dinner, and seemed completely upset at my revelation of the identity of her visitor. The burden of her lament was the absence of all provision for dinner save corned beef and carrots; and her uneasiness was only dispelled by the governor's practical proof of his statement that boiled beef and carrots was one of his favourite dishes.

"Another reason for Lord Hopetoun's popularity in the country districts was the historical matter of his growing a beard. His arrival in Melbourne had been signalised by the introduction of the fashionable "clean shave," and was marked by the sacrifice of many a well-established moustache. This was matter for comment in the bush, and there was a chuckle of delight from the hairy farmers "way back" when the news went forth that His Excellency had grown a beard. The beard was soon sacrificed in favour of a moustache, and that too disappeared in the course of time but the effect of the rebuke was lasting. There is still a large picture in the studio of a fashionable Melbourne photographer, in which the historical moustache is in evidence."

Mr. Justice Wills, who has been sending Lake and other fraudulent solicitors into penal servitude, once took the public into his confidence as to his own brief connection with politics. It was at Birmingham he was speaking, and the story related to the neighbouring city of Coventry. In 1857, his intimate friend, the late Mr. Justice Mellor, was a candidate for the latter city, having Mr. Morgan Treherne (father of Mrs. Weldon) as a colleague, and Mr. Wills went down to Coventry to assist Mr. Mellor. His stay there proved a miserable experience. He passed some weeks "sitting in a three-pair back room of a public-house, keeping canvass books and occasionally receiving deputations, which never came unless something was going wrong." Two or three days before the polling a party came "clumpety-clump" up the stairs, and were received with all the courtesy of the young barrister anxious to serve the interests of his candidate. Asked what they wanted the spokesman said, "We have heard that your man does not intend to give us our ancient rights."

Astonished, Mr. Wills replied, "Ancient rights! What nonsense! There was never such a man for rights as my candidate! If you send him to Parliament he will be the right man in the right place, and it will be all right." The deputation said they meant business and did not want any chaff of that kind. The unsophisticated politician from London then inquired what they wanted. The spokesman of the party explained: "Why, we represent the ratepayers; we never have voted without a guinea a head, and, what is more, we don't mean to either this time." Mr. Wills said he could not manage it, as his instructions were peremptory, and further there was the possibility of both briber and bribed being sent to prison. These free and independent ones then told Mr. Wills that "as far as they were concerned they would chance it, and that as far as he was personally concerned they did not care a straw if he passed the whole remainder of his life in prison." Mr. Justice Wills, in telling this story added: "That, gentlemen, was my first introduction to active politics, and it was also my last experience of them."

Sir Richard Tangye, who has been contributing some very readable anecdotes to one of the current magazines on Quakers and Quakerism, is a fine specimen of the industrial "nobles" of England. The name of Tangye Bros. has been known in England, and indeed throughout the British Empire, for long years. Sir Richard belongs to a Cornish family, and in a little work he published some years ago remarks: "When a young woman, my great-grandmother had the honour of taking tea with John Wesley during one of his religious visits to Cornwall. This old lady was born in 1750, six years after the death of Sarah, the famous old Duchess of Marlborough, who was born in 1659, so that, by for an interval of six years' I have conversed with one who might have touched hands with a person born in the time of the Commonwealth." Though Sir Richard left Cornwall to seek his fortune in Birmingham, he was never out oftouch with his native county; he has had, indeed, for many years a beautiful house by the sea near Newquay. Here,each summer he spends several months and entertains many ugests. There are few more delightful spots during July and August than Glendorgal, with its view of the Atlantic waves dashing up the glen, at the head of which the house is built. Sir Richard has also a house at Kingston Hill, and it is there that he lives the greater part of his time.

A much-travelled correspondent writes with reference to the above: "Lord Bute, in leaving instructions for his heart to be buried in the Mount of Olives was only following the precedent of a still more illustrious Scotsman, Robert the Bruce, who enjoined a similar duty upon his retainer Douglas.

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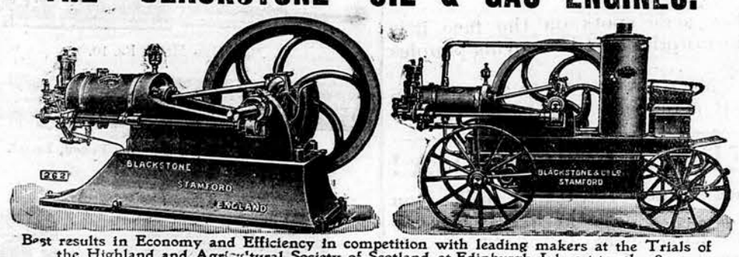

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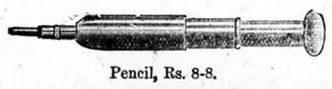
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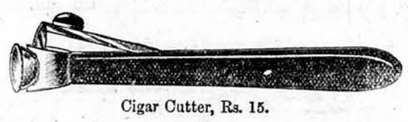
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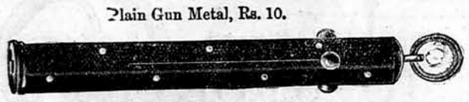
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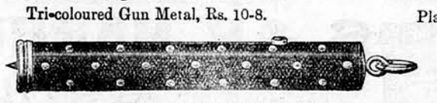
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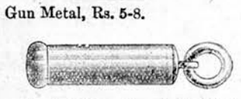
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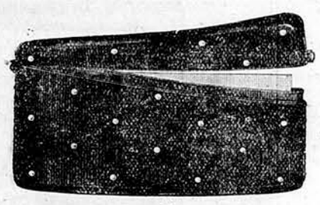
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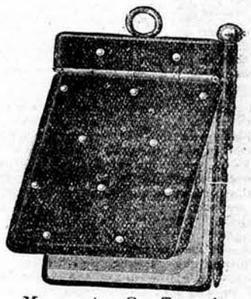
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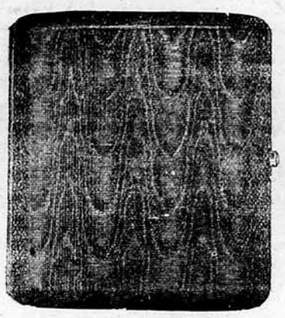
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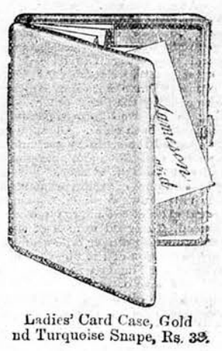
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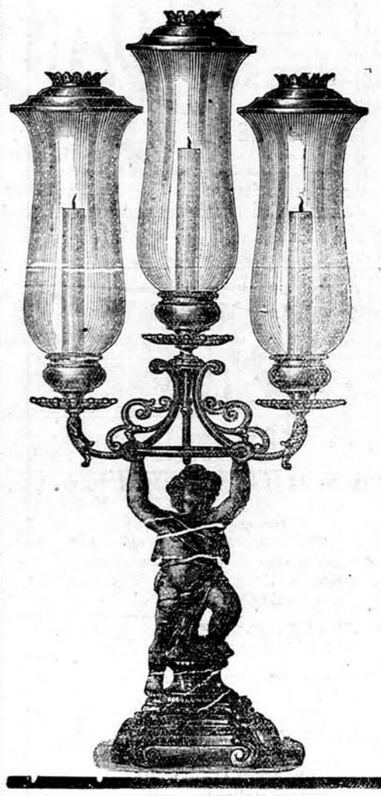

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